FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[OLD SERIES—VOL. XLVIII—NO. 22.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1883. [NEW SERIES—VOL. I.—NO. 12.]

The Ledger of Life.

Our sufferings we reckon o'er
With skill minute and formal,
The cheerful ease that fills the score
We treat as merely normal.
Our list of ills, how full, how great!
We mourn our lot should fall so,
I wonder, do we calculate
Our happinesses also!

Were it not best to keep account
Of all days, if of any?
Perhaps the dark ones might amount
To not so very many.
Men's looks are nigh as often gay
As sad, or even solemn:
Behold, my entry for to-day
Is in the "happy column."

—*Nineteenth Century.*

Social Reminiscences of the Hon. George E. Badger.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

MR. EDITOR:—As the name of this distinguished gentleman has lately been brought before the public in one or two of the State papers, it may not be uninteresting to the readers of the OBSERVER if we republish some social reminiscences of him which appeared shortly after his death in *The Land We Love*. Some author has said that a woman, reading after a man, will almost always glean grains of information from a good library which he has passed by and left unheeded. It is the same with the writer after one; for, leaving the fields of public life, in which Mr. Badger figured so conspicuously, to be reaped by others, we glean only from his domestic life some reminiscences of one of the grandest social kings North Carolina has ever produced.

Conversation, as an art, is neither generally understood nor appreciated in American society; as a gift it is admired and envied, but few ever think of it as a possible acquisition, much less turn their attention to its cultivation. Our social kings and queens are emphatically "nature's noblemen:" they possess the gift; but it is rare indeed that one is found who, like Mr. Badger, studies conversation as an art in which "*Artis est celare artem.*" Possessing the gift Mr. Badger yet studied the art, bringing his vast store of information, his fund of anecdote, his inimitable humor, and the pathos with which true humor is always combined, all into play to render himself one of the most brilliant conversationalists this country has ever produced. He frequently regretted that more attention was not paid to the development of the conversational powers in young people, and well do we remember his injunction to us once just as we were entering society—"study always to say the right thing to the right person at the right time, my dear, for it will render you more popular, and be more conducive to your social success than any other accomplishment you can possibly acquire."

But he did not converse on this principle himself: he felt that it was the perogative of genius to establish not to *follow* precedent, and freely expressed the thought or fancy of the moment, heeding the rules of etiquette, when they trammeled him, as little in conversation as in society. He liked, at times, to ride rough shod over them, not because he despised them, but simply to show that he intended they should be subservient to him, not he to them. "He should be well mounted who attempts to leap the hedges of etiquette." Mr. Badger felt that he was well mounted, and, secure in his seat and horsemanship, leaped them at pleasure.

"Don't drink that wine with your soup," said a *bon vivant* to him one day at a dinner party where some rare wine had been produced by the host as a curiosity.

"Who ever heard of drinking Constantia wine with soup."

"Why not? our host seems to enjoy it mightily."

"Oh Devereux's a Goth," was the laughing reply,—"he knows nothing of the etiquette of wine drinking."

"Well if Devereux's a Goth, I am a Vandal, and will drink my wine as it comes and not according to etiquette."

So did he converse, pouring out the wine of his intellect as the caprice of the moment dictated, and not according to any rule; giving now the sparkling champagne of wit, or the cool Moselle of wisdom, then the strong Port of argument, or the bitter Hock of sarcasm; while ever and anon would bubble up the wine of Shiraz in glowing words of sentiment or touching accents of pathos.

But with all his despotism he never degenerated into the lecturer: conversation was, with him, what the word literally means, talking *with*, not talking *to*; he made his superiority agreeable not oppressive; and spoke at length because he felt conscious he was listened to with pleasure. Nor was it in North Carolina alone that he reigned a social king, he wielded his sceptre quite as majestically in Washington, at a time when some of the most brilliant conversationalists of this country were assembled there. He was also well known to the frequenters of the Greenbriar White Sulphur Springs, and once astonished the assembled guests by calling in an authoritative tone to the waiter and ordering him to "take that ice cream to the kitchen and have it warmed, and bring it back fit for sensible people to eat," then, turning to a little girl by his side who was on the point of bursting into tears because her mother feared to give her the ice, he said,

"We'll have ours warmed, and then it won't hurt us, and these people that don't know any better may eat theirs cold."

When the saucers were brought back filled with innoxious boiled custard, instead of the dangerous ice cream, he sipped his share as complacently as little missie herself, who was satisfied that ice cream was decidedly improved by being warmed.

He had a keen sense of the ridiculous, and enjoyed a good story on himself as much as if on another. He used to describe with great zest the horror of Judge Cameron, the President of the United States Bank, at finding, when he called on him one day on his way to the bank, that he had not had his breakfast, though it was then half past nine o'clock. The Judge, who was very methodical in all his habits and all his life an early riser, read him such a lecture on the manifest injury he was doing himself by his late hours that, when he left, Mr. Badger declared he would visit with his dire displeasure any person, be it wife, child or servant, who ever again called him to breakfast in the presence of Judge Cameron. But as he did not reform, it was not long before the Judge again dropped in on him before he had had his breakfast.

Mindful of his order, the servant forbore to inform him when it was ready; and, one by one, the members of the family slipped out of the library into the dining-room, leaving him alone with his guest, who, all unconscious that his host had not broken his fast that day, sat placidly talking for an hour, and finally rose to go, saying as he did so: "Remembering your late hours, I did not call on my way down to the bank, and now I declare I have sat with you till it is near my dinner-time."

None but those who have heard him tell it can fully realize the humorous way in which Mr. Badger used to narrate this story. He would describe his sensations when he would hear the faint rattle of knives and forks, tell how he sat wondering what they had for breakfast that morning, and how spiteful he felt toward Mrs. Badger when fresh from her hot roll and cup of coffee, she came smiling into the room, and, as he declared, took a malicious pleasure in charming the Judge into lengthening his visit.

Shortly after this he was traveling in Nash county, and on being asked by the old lady with whom he stopped for the night whether he would like an early breakfast, replied:

"That depends, madam, on what you call early. What is late to some people is tolerably early to some others, and I must confess I am not one of the 'early birds.'"

"Lord bless you, neither am I," replied the old lady; "I never could see the sense of gitting up so powerful early as some folks do; I'll stand to it that after I git at it I can do as good a day's work by gitting up at a reasonable hour as any of the early ones."

"I have not a doubt of it, madam, but what do you call a reasonable hour?"

"Well, I don't know exactly; you see I aint no ways particular. If I can have breakfast, and get the things washed up and the chairs set back and the floor swept up *by sunrise or a little after*, I am satisfied."

"Madam" replied Mr. Badger, solemnly, "I'll take an early dinner with you tomorrow before I start, and won't trouble you to have me called to breakfast—*I never eat any.*"

His mother, who was a Methodist, once said that she did not believe written prayers were as acceptable to God as extemporeneous ones.

"They tell me," she added, "that you Episcopalians have been using the same prayers for a hundred years; is that so?"

"Oh yes some for a much longer time than that. We have one prayer in the Prayer Book that was written eighteen hundred years ago."

"Eighteen hundred years ago! It must be used now by this time. Which is it?"

"The Lord's Prayer, mother," was the quiet answer.

He possessed in an eminent degree the faculty of suiting his conversation to his company without the least appearance of "talking down" to them, and was always popular with the intelligent youth of both sexes; and it was pleasant to see how, in his last days, they still sought his society. That his old friends should cluster around him in his affliction was not to be wondered at, but up to the day of his death his house was the resort of all who had loved to gather here before his tongue was tied by that paralysis which left his intellect unclouded to the last.

When in health he entertained freely and handsomely, in which he was admirably sustained by Mrs. Badger, whose cordial and graceful manners heightened the charm thrown over the visitor, who was always, if possible, put at his ease.

It was his custom in those days to entertain the legislature, as a body, the invitations being given by the Speaker in the name of the host, from the chair. At such a party—which was of course large—chairs were sometimes scarce, and a rough member from the far West feeling weary and seeing the piano, which, as there was a band playing, was closed and the crimson cover over it, coolly seated himself upon it, and sat swinging his legs and looking at the dancers till a gentleman stepped up to him and said in a low tone:

"For God's sake, my dear sir, get down; you are sitting on a thousand dollar piano!"

"Lord mercy!" exclaimed the bewildered countryman, "I thought it was a work-bench with a kiver lid over it."

"So it is, my dear fellow," said Mr. Badger, who at that moment came up; "you have not done a bit of harm; it's only a music-bench for the girls to grind out music, and as they have the band to-night they do not need it. But you will be more comfortable after supper; come with me to my room, and we will have a table to sit down to and a comfortable chair;" and he led off the flattered guest, who was convinced that he had done nothing out of the way.

But our limits warn us to close, which we do, feeling that no pen can do justice to the brilliant conversational powers of this honored son of the Old North State, or the kindliness of his heart, despite the sarcasms in which he sometimes indulged at the expense of others. M. B. C.

A railroad from Durham via Roxboro to Southerland, on the Richmond & Danville Railroad, is spoken of. Person county is to vote in May whether or no $60,000 shall be subscribed.

The Tariff, and the Speaker of the Next House.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., April, 1883.

MR. EDITOR:—Inasmuch as it may be assumed that next to the election of a President, that of Speaker of the House of Representatives is the most important, and most intimately concerns the general legislation of the country; and a canvass of the merits and demerits of the respective aspirants is now the order of the day, will you permit a constant reader to ventilate his views?

None will deny that all the gentlemen who have been prominently mentioned in connection with the nomination (dem.) are men of sterling worth, patriotism and integrity; but with diverse and divergent opinions upon the one great leading question of the age—the Tariff.

If the party is honest and sincere, as I hold it to be, in its life-long advocacy of low tariff and no redundant revenue, it would seem that the selection must come from the wing so advocating. Conceded, and the field of selection is thereby circumscribed. If so, then, "what's his name, and where's his home," is question to be answered.

Without disparagement to any other, is it arrogance to claim, other things being equal, that he who has longest filled a democratic seat, is entitled to prime consideration? That one who has for a quarter of a century, within a fraction, held his place, representing different constituencies and States; and held it with no suspicion of personal taint attaching, and through the whole been true to himself, his convictions and his party, should not have valid cause assigned before he is shelved to make way for newer comers? From my standpoint, if so it can be shown, then so it should be held.

Of course all readers of recent political history have surmised that my introduction points to Samuel S. Cox, of N. Y. Representing one of the metropolitan districts of the land, he has through good and through evil report held to the faith and battled manfully against the hydra-headed monster of protection. Has his brain capacity ever been called in question? I have been told by one of his former colleagues that there were few on the other side who cared to lock horns with him in parliamentary tilt, and those who read the *Record* will avouch, that they who do, generally come off second best as penalty for temerity. If all this be so, then where does the objection come in? Lo and behold! "He is too fond of his little joke." And so a genial, mirthful, kindly spirit must needs disqualify a man for lofty station or high empire, as indicative of a low order of intellect or unsuitable dignity!

Judged by this standard, Socrates was a dullard, and England's best and greatest Lord Chancellor, Sir Thomas More, a dance. The one could stand a ducking from an irate spouse and turn it off with a jibe: and the other would have his funny say whilst ascending the scaffold, and a little later with his dying breath uttered harmless jest as he laid his head upon the block.

Will any dare assert that owlish Keifer or Smiler Colfax or Ferox Blaine of Maine, would have adorned the woolsack better than that effervescing, fun-overflowing gentleman?—"the first droll of the kingdom," according to a miscellaneous biographer, who tells us, first: "To say that Sir Thomas More's was the brightest character of the age in which he lived, an age which exhibited the ferocity of uncivilized man without his simplicity, and the degeneracy of modern manners without their refinement, were praise beneath his merit; to challenge the long and splendid series of English biography to produce his equal at any period, might be deemed presumptuous; but if the wise and honest statesman, the acute and incorrupt magistrate, the loyal but independent subject, constitute an excellent public man; if the good father, the good husband and the good master, the firm friend, the moral though witty companion, the upright neighbor, the pious Christian and the patient martyr, form a perfect character, *ecce homo!*"

With such illustrious prototypes before him, "Sunset" Cox may well be pardoned or rather applauded for his little pleasantries and scathing witticisms in debate, that not unfrequently turn aside the shafts of personal malice and blunt the edge of partizan malevolence. One of our own distinguished Senators has often illustrated the potency of an apposite or well-placed story, and beneath the levity of a timely witticism conveyed most serious food for reflection. It would be right difficult to persuade North Carolinians that Zeb. Vance's incorrigible sense of humor and love of fun disqualify him for the position which all admit he otherwise adorns. Seriosity and ponderosity are oft-times allied. Wit and wisdom are twin sisters.

That argonautic craft (about which so much bosh has been written), known as the "Mayflower," with its precious cargo of bigotry, intolerance, self-conceit and tombstone sobriety of demeanor, did not bring to the New World through inheritance or transmission quite all of the Thought, Intellect or Brain which now permeates it, any more than it did all of the genuine piety and philanthropy, or, either, all of the unprecedented diabolism now being unearthed in a Massachusetts alm-house. A man may laugh and grow fat, and wise and good at the same time, whilst all the stately dignity of the goose or the affected wisdom of the owl, will never convert those canny but uncouth birds into aught else than nature designed them for, viz: a goose and an owl.

But to return: "The Tariff for Revenue" views of this metropolitan representative are certainly in close accord with those of the rural and agricultural representatives everywhere; or at least the last should be in close accord with his.

Whether he be the next Speaker or not, let us indulge the hope that whoever is will be equally pronounced against the policy of Federal taxation, coeval with the party in power, which may be defined in short: "the spoliation of the many for the enrichment of the few." W. J. G.

The Ancient Order of Druids.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

MR. EDITOR:—For the information of the public generally we present the following facts concerning the United Ancient Order of Druids lately organized in this place:

"The Order of Druids primarily is of Eastern origin. History speaks of it as an order of learned men among the ancient Celts, the race of people who left the parent hive in Asia, at a very early period and settled in western Europe, in Gaul and Britain (the France and England of to-day). For many centuries preceding the Christian era, and at the time of the invasion of these countries by the Romans, the Druids were the most prominent and the most power order. They presided over the religious celebrations of the people, and were their judges, legislators, philosophers, physicians and instructors of youth.

"The order first assumed its present character in England in the year 1781. The date of its introduction into America has not been ascertained. It is supposed to have been introduced here about the year 1830, but was not permanently established until 1839, when Washington Lodge, No. 1, of New York, was organized.

"The United Ancient Order of Druids is a moral, social and beneficial society. Its principles are derived from ancient Druidism, and are founded on reason and sound morality—they do not conflict with any of the established systems of religion, and are perfectly compatible with the peace and welfare of the State. Its members are not bound to any particular creed or faction—in becoming Druids they are still freemen; its secrecy is not a cloak for evil, but simply a protection against abuse of its beneficial provision. The order is firmly established in nearly all the United States, in England, Ireland and Scotland, the British Colonies in America, Australia and in Germany. Its membership is thoroughly cosmopolitan in character. Its objects are to unite men together irrespective of nation, tongue or creed, for mutual protection and improvement; to foster among its members the spirit of fraternity and good fellowship, to provide for the relief of the sick and destitute, burial of the dead and the protection of the widows and orphans of deceased members."

DRUID.

INDIAN REMAINS IN WATAUGA.—Dr. Spainhour and Mr. Rogan have continued their mound investigations and have made some valuable discoveries. On Tuesday and Wednesday of last week they opened a mound 75 yards distant from the first one and within a few feet of the present banks of the Yadkin, all on Rev. T. F. Nelson's land.

The skeletons of 27 indians were found. Two distinct methods of sepulture have been met with. Of the 27 skeletons, 8 were buried in stone, that is the remains were entirely surrounded with stone, and no relics of any sort were found with them. There were six stone sepulchres, two of them containing each a couple of skeletons lying the one on top of the other, and the bottom one having its arms and legs stretched out and weighted with heavy stones. Over one of the stone graves was found the half of one of the mysterious "pitted stones," concerning the uses of which in Indian sepulture there has been so much speculation. It is oval in shape, having in the centre a circular depression large enough to hold a hen egg.

At a distance somewhat removed from these stone sepulchres were found nine bodies buried separately, and ten at least, if not more, buried in a bunch. Of the ten but one wore ornaments, and he, presumably a chief, was lying at the bottom, face downward, and with outstretched arms. Around his wrists and neck were beads of sea shell alternating with hollow stems of beaten copper-plate, about an inch long. These shell and copper beads had evidently been once held together with some sort of string, but it was decayed. His face rested in a shell, a veritable "conch," about as large as a breakfast plate, the whole concave surface of which was filled with hieroglyphics cut into it with some sharp instrument. The figures are mostly square, circular or triangular, though one or two irregular figures resembling trees and a bended arm are seen. No tracings of animals are upon it. It is doubtless the history of the chief's career. Three other hieroglyphic shells were found, though not so large as this one. The presence of these shell beads and conchs indicate either that the mountain Indians went to the sea coast, or that they traded with the coast tribes.—*Lenoir Topic.*

WHO WAS THE GREATEST NORTH CAROLINIAN?—The Raleigh *Farmer and Mechanic* thinks Mr. Badger was not the greatest man yet born in North Carolina. Who then? Was it Benton, or Pettigrew, or Gaston, or Graham, or Mangum, or Pearson, or Archibald Henderson, or Archibald D. Murphy, or Leonard Henderson, or John Haywood, or James Iredell, or William H. Haywood, or Francis L. Hawks, or Tom Bragg, or Zebulon B. Vance, or who? The old lawyers, we believe—Sewell, Nash, Ruffin, Gilliam, Kerr, Waddell, Saunders, Miller, Busbee, Iredell, Graham, Bragg, Reid, Bat Moore, Gilmer—would be about united in giving the palm to Badger. We are *sure* that many of them would. Some we have heard speak.—*Wil. Star.*

Colonel Haskell, the president, is now in New York for the purpose of buying iron for extending the track of the Chester and Lenoir road on from Mayndon, its present terminus, towards Lenoir. There are now ready nearly enough cross ties for the entire length of the new portion of the line, and the work of track laying will probably begin at an early day.

The Woods and Timbers of North Carolina. By P. M. Hale.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

With the possible exception of Western Asia there is no region in the temperate zone so rich in tree species as the Appalachian district of our own continent, and the Appalachian flora attains its highest development in the State of North Carolina. Here the white pine of the North meets the long-leaved yellow pine of the South, and the half tropical palmetto and magnolia mingle with the hemlock which flourishes on the shores of Hudson's Bay. Of the twenty-two species of oaks found in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains nineteen grow naturally in this State. All the pines of the same region, eight in number, are found here. All the magnolias, seven in number and the entire list of five maples. This single State contains twice as many arborescent species as the entire continent of Europe. The forests, too, are noteworthy for their luxuriant growth as well as for their variety. The sassafras and wild cherry in some favored localities reach a diameter of six feet. Tulip trees 100 feet high and measuring thirty feet in circumference are found in the same mountains, and the oaks, chestnuts, hickories and beeches attain corresponding dimensions. When it is remembered that the State still contains nearly 40,000 square miles of wood-land it can readily be understood that the forest wealth of North Carolina is enormous, in spite of the devastation wrought among her pineries by the wasteful turpentine industry. As the growing demand for lumber sweeps away the woods in the more populous and accessible portions of the country this property will rapidly increase in value and with anything like proper care it should furnish the basis of enduring material prosperity.

This handbook contains the description of the woody plants of North Carolina prepared for the Geological Survey of the State by Dr. Curtis and published in 1860. To this valuable monograph is added much accurate information in regard to the location and extent of standing forests, compiled from reports from the various counties prepared by citizens esteemed most intelligent and trustworthy by the compiler, together with statistics from the census bulletins and other sources. A glance through these pages cannot fail to convince the reader not only that here is an inviting field for enterprise, but also that these mountain regions offer rare attractions for the lovers of wild nature. It is well said by Dr. Curtis that "in all the elements which render forest scenery attractive, no portion of the United States presents them in happier combination, in greater perfection or in larger extent than the mountain regions of North Carolina."

FATHER RYAN'S LECTURE IN WILMINGTON.—A fine audience greeted the Poet-Priest of the South on the occasion of his recent lecture. Colonel D. K. MacRae introduced him in eloquent terms. His theme was—"The True, the Beautiful and the Good." It was a singular production. It was singular in arrangement, in treatment, and in some sense even in subject. It was evidently well studied, but not much of it had been written, we would say. It was a strong plea for the elevation of the whole people and an earnest advocacy of Truth—in religion, in society, in civilization. Whilst, as he said, he was not preaching a sermon, he was talking christianity, and he made a manful and striking plea for the recognition of the Great Teacher whose words have created a revolution and turned the world upside down. The Fatherhood of God and the Divinity of the Son were prominently asserted, and men were required to measure all things—religion, art, science, politics and civilization—by the high standard of the Gospel of the Son of God. At the close of the lecture, he read that pathetic lyric, "The Conquered Banner"—which he stated was written at Knoxville, Tennessee, the day after Gen. Lee's surrender.—*Wil. Star.*

THE POT CALLING THE KETTLE BLACK.—In view of the fact that a Republican Congress repudiated part of the National debt—that the States of Pennsylvania, Illinois, Michigan and Minnesota, all of which were Republican, repudiated part of their State debts—and that lots of Republican cities and towns of the North have repudiated their bonds, it would strike a casual observer that it is rather a cheeky thing for Republican papers to keep ringing the changes on the dishonesty of the Southern people in repudiating the carpet-bag debts which were imposed upon them after the war, especially when the Republican party robbed them of the means to pay.—*Char. Journal-Observer.*

THE COTTON CROP.—The present crop of cotton is larger than ever before produced in the United States, and (with the exception of 1878-'79) the prices now rule lower than at any time since the war.

The crop that nearest approximates the present one was that of 1880-'81, which reached 6,605,730 bales. From present indications, the crop for 1882-'83, will reach 7,000,000 bales. This unprecedented production of cotton would lead to the accumulation of large stocks, both in the United States and Europe, were it not for the fact that consumption has kept pace with, if not gained on, production.—*N. Y. Commercial Bulletin.*

MARRIAGE LICENSE FEES.—Treasurer Worth, after consultation with the attorney general puts this construction upon Section 47 of the present Revenue Act:

2. The Sheriff is only entitled to the fee of fifty cents for the filing of the annual statement.

2. The Register of Deeds is entitled to twenty-five cents for issuing each marriage license, (but will be entitled to one dollar each when the new Code goes into effect, which will be on November 1st, 1883.)

Effect of a Tariff for Revenue on Southern Manufactures.

When Mr. Walker's "free-trade tariff," as it was called, went into effect, in 1846, Mississippi, Mr. Walker's State, had no place in the column of manufacturing States. Within three years from that time the capital invested in manufactures in Mississippi amounted to $1,815,820, the value of materials employed to $1,275,771 and the value of the products to $2,912,068. When the cloud of civil war came over the land, 1860, Mississippi was moving rapidly up in the development of her manufacturing industries. The capital invested then amounted to $4,384,392, the value of materials employed to $3,146,636 and the value of the products to $6,590,687. In Georgia the capital invested in manufactures amounted in 1850 to $5,456,483, and in 1860 to $10,890,875, the value of the materials used amounted in 1850 to $3,404,917 and in 1860 to $9,986,532, while the value of the products amounted to $7,082,075 in 1850 and to $16,925,564 in 1860. Let Southern men consider these facts and see what revenue reform means for them!

Superficial American politicians who fell asleep in 1861 over economic questions, and are only just now waking up, imagine that the South will in 1884 advocate protective taxes, as New England did in 1824 or 1828, after condemning such taxes in 1816. Those politicians forget the new forces in production which have begun to operate since 1828. They take no account of the fact that the people in 1883 understand the incidence and effect of taxation upon manufactures better than they did in 1838. The battle of 1846 in favor of buyers and consumers has since then been fought. The South will not rely for its prosperity on an accidental future majority in Congress. Thoughtful business men are coming to see that one step in protection compels another in the same direction, because each product of industry is an instrument to be purchased and used in its turn as raw material. Paper is the raw material of a book; iron ore is the raw material of pig iron; pig iron is the raw material of bar iron, and bar iron is the raw material of tools, and so on. The South sees that protective taxes will drive Southern manufacturers into a vicious circle in which everybody will plunder and everybody be plundered; everything be made dear to consumers, and all producers be thereby handicapped. And she will not again allow herself to be smothered under protective taxes.—*N. Y. World.*

PRINCE AUGUSTIN DE YTURBIDE.—Among the passengers by the steamship Germania, which arrived at New York Sunday from Liverpool, was Don Augustin de Yturbide, the oldest lineal representative of the only North American imperial family, but, notwithstanding that relationship, quite as steadfast a republican and loyal a citizen of Mexico as ex-President Diaz, who is a visitor in New York at the same time. The young Prince, who has been visiting friends in Europe for the past six months, is prepossessing in appearance, and looks to be about 21 years of age. He is the grandson of Augustin de Yturbide, once Emperor of Mexico, and of whom many residents of that country still speak as "the Liberator." The movement which freed Mexico from Spanish control had the elder Yturbide for one of its leaders, and it resulted in placing him on the throne, where he remained about one year. He was deposed by the turbulent people and banished to Italy, but, desiring to see his country again, he returned in the spring of 1824, was arrested, and was publicly shot July 16 of that year on the charge of treason. Angel Yturbide was the second son of the Emperor, and it is his son who is now in New York. His mother is with him. The present Prince is the only political heir of the Emperor Maximilian, who adopted him as the heir to the throne when he was two years old. On the maternal side young Don Augustin is a great-grandson of Gen. Uriah Forest, of the American revolutionary army, who lost a leg in the battle of Brandywine and was wounded again at Germantown, was a Delegate in the Continental Congress in 1786-7, and a Representative in the Federal Congress in 1793-4, and died in 1805 at his country house, "Rosedale," near Georgetown, D. C. Gen. Forest's wife was a daughter of Gov. Geo. Plater, of Maryland, who was president of the convention in which that State ratified the federal constitution. One of their daughters married Mr. John Green, a gentleman well known in the society of Washington in the times before our civil war. Mr. and Mrs. Green resided at "Rosedale," where their daughter Alice married Don Angel de Yturbide during his diplomatic service at Washington. On his mother's side the young Don Augustin is allied with the family of Francis Scott Key, the writer of "The Star-Spangled Banner," whose uncle, Judge Philip Barton Key, married one of Gen. Forest's daughter's; and with the Custis family, descendants of the wife of Gen. Washington, one of the Platers having married one of her four grandchildren, whom Washington treated as his own after the death of their father, Col. John Parke Custis, his aide-de-camp, from camp fever contracted in the siege of Yorktown. "Rosedale" is still in the possession of the family of Mme. Alice de Yturbide. Its site, according to tradition, was selected by Gen. Washington for Gen. Forest, who was his familiar friend.

During the year 1882 there were manufactured in Florida 41,859,875 cigars, in which 1,046,495 pounds of leaf tobacco were consumed. The amount of cigar tax paid thereupon to the United States was $251,159.25. The number of persons employed in the manufactories was about 6,000. It is estimated that the product of this year will be double that of 1882.

The Pope has decided that no priest who has participated in the agitation in Ireland shall become a bishop.

N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station—Analyses of Fertilizers.

The following analyses have been completed since the last publication was made:

Analysis No. 2,014, Acid Phosphate, Edisto Phosphate Co., Charleston, S. C., sampled at Wadesboro, contained: Available phosporic acid 9.28, potash 1.73 per cent. Commercial value per ton (2,000 lbs.) $20.63.

Analysis No. 2,031, Ammoniated Guano, Lorentz & Rittler, 10 South street, Baltimore, Md., sampled at Wilmington, contained: Available phosphoric acid 9.56, ammonia 1.58, potash 2.05 per cent. Commercial value per ton (2,000 lbs.) $28.69.

Analysis No. 2,022, Cotton Food, Maryland Fertilizing Co., 4 South Holiday St., Baltimore, Md., sampled at Franklinton, contained: Available phos. acid 9.11, ammonia 1.70, potash 2.37 per cent. Commercial value per ton (2,000 lbs.) $28.71.

Analysis No. 2,021, Equitable, Ammoniated Soluble Bone Phosphate of Lime, Equitable Fertilizer Co., Box 666, Baltimore, Md., sampled at Franklinton, contained: Available phos. acid 9.28, ammonia 1.82, potash 2.18 per cent. Commercial value per ton (2,000 lbs.) $29.26.

Analysis No. 2028, Esmeralda, Equitable Fertilizer Company, box 666, Baltimore, Md., sampled at Franklinton, contained: Avail. phos. acid 6.38, ammonia 1.82, potash 1.49 per cent. Commercial value per ton (2,000) $22.73.

NOTE.—This article contains some natural guano, the insoluble phos. acid of which though not dissolving in the citrate solution, is in a better condition to be taken up by plants than the insoluble in mineral phosphates. It is proper to say this because this insoluble has received no consideration in the valuation.

Analysis No. 2020, Eureka Fertilizer, Atlantic and Virginia Fertilizing Company, Richmond, Va., sampled at Louisburg, contained: Available phos. acid 8.96, ammonia 2.10 per cent. Commercial value per ton (2,000 pounds) $27.37.

Analysis No. 2033, Georgia Ammoniated Bone Superphosphate, Kirchner & Calder, Wilmington, N. C., sampled at Whiteville, contained: Avail. phos. acid 6.55, ammonia 2.12, potash, 1.35 per cent. Commercial value per ton (2,000 pounds) $24.26.

Analysis No. 2039, Lazretto Acid Phosphate, Lazretto Chemical and Fertilizer Works, G. W. Grafflin, Proprietor, Baltimore, Md., sampled at Monroe, contained: Avail. phos. acid 10.85, potash 0.97 per cent. Commercial value per ton (2,000) pounds) $22 86.

Analysis No. 2043, Long's Prepared Chemicals, Long & Dugdale, 87 S. Gray street, Baltimore, Md., sampled at Fayetteville, contained: Avail. phos. acid 12.19, potash 2.03 per cent. Commercial value per ton (2,000 pounds,) $26.81.

Analysis No. 2032, Perfected Guano, Owl Brand, Davie & Whittle, Petersburg, Va., sampled at Goldsboro, contained Avail. phos. acid 8.57, ammonia 2.08, potash 1.49 per cent. Commercial value per ton (2,000 pounds) $28.29.

Analysis No. 2,010, Pure Dissolved S. C. Bone, Equitable Fertilizer Company, box 666, Baltimore, Md., sampled at Cameron, contained: Available phos. acid 12 93 per cent. Commercial value per ton (2,000 pounds) $25.86.

Analysis No. 2,003, Standard Fertilizer, Standard Fertilizer Company, Boston, Mass., D. S. Burwell, agent, Norfolk, Va., sampled at Tarboro, contained: Available phos. acid 8.98, ammonia 1.88, potash 1.29 per cent. Commercial value per ton (2,000 pounds) $28.17.

Analysis No. 2,045, Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate, plow brand, Walton, Whann & Co., Wilmington, Del., sampled at Salisbury, contained: Available phos. acid 9.44, ammonia 2.40, potash 2.51 per cent. Commercial value per ton (2,000 pounds) $32 69.

CHAS. W. DABNEY, JR., Director.

LAKE TROUT IN WACCAMAW.—A short time since Hon. Spencer F. Baird, United States Fish Commissioner, wrote to Col. H. B. Short making inquiries as to the area, source of supply, outlet, temperature of water, and depth of Waccamaw Lake—his object being to find waters in the South suitable for the propagation of the Lake trout, one of the gamest fish that ever tackled a fly or swallowed a minnow. Col. Short's reply was so full and satisfactory that Mr. Baird promptly decided that Waccamaw Lake possessed all the advantages requisite for his purpose. So a very intelligent young man, Mr. L. L. Donnelly, from the government hatchery at Washington, arrived at Flemington a few days ago, having in charge ten large cans containing 35,000 of the Lake trout averaging about two inches in length.

The temperature of the water in the cans being 45 degrees and that of the Lake 68 degrees, Mr. Donnelly remarked that it would be certain death to the young fish to make the change at once. So he placed the cans in reach of the sun's rays, and in three hours the temperature of the water had risen to 63 degrees. The transfer was then made from the cans to the Lake, and Col. Short and Mr. Donnelly were so happy that they immediately "smiled."

The Lake trout is one of the finest of the fresh water fish—a "joy forever" to the angler and indescribably sweet to the epicure. At maturity, which it reaches in about two years, it weighs from three to four pounds.

Mr. Donnelly surely understands his business; for of the 35,000 fish with which he started from Washington, only twelve were dead or injured when he reached Waccamaw Lake.—*Wil. Star.*

Goldsboro *Messenger:* John R. Smith, Esq., has bought the old Lowell cotton factory in Johnston county, of the Edgerton estate, and contemplates putting it in thorough fix for good work. . . . . The steel cells for our jail have arrived, and carpenters are at work placing them in the building.

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY,.....APRIL 26, 1883.

THE SOUTH'S DAY AT LAST.

An intelligent correspondent in New York writes to inquire where, in the South, some young neighbors with moderate capital can best find a field for employment of their means and muscle, and a good home. He says it is manifest that cotton manufacturing can in future be most profitably conducted in the South and not in New England; and thus expresses an opinion the soundness of which was often questioned within a twelvemonth, but is every day becoming more readily accepted.

Meanwhile, Mr. Abram S. Hewitt complains that

The price of pig-iron has been continually going down and down and down, but not in the open market. Only those who knew the inside prices could buy low. It has been bought low for three months. As to the cause of the decline, the capacity to produce pig-iron has been increased beyond the capacity of consumption. All pig-iron dealers are losing money. The weak firms must go to the wall. The lull in building railroads naturally leaves a surplus of material to be sold, and somebody has too much stock on hand.

And, forced to look for help in some direction, he sensibly says:

We must cheapen the cost of raw materials. That means good wages for the employe also. I'm no free trader pure and simple, either. I advocate tax for the present on products, but no tax on raw material. All trade is tending to free trade.

But he plaintively adds:

However, we must take time to work up to it. My motto is: 'Do nothing to destroy industry.' Industry in this country has been stimulated, and it has the delirium tremens. A physician does not deprive of alcohol a patient suffering from that disease. He lessens the quantity a little, and so would I treat the country suffering from protection. We can only patch up the industries until they come down to a normal basis. It's a pity we ever had protection.

And meanwhile, again, turning to the financial articles of the newspapers published in Mr. Hewitt's city, we find cheering prospects recorded and returning confidence in railway securities, *because* "throughout the West and South, partly on account of the great tide of immigration which has poured into these regions and the remarkable development of their resources which has taken place during the past few years, general trade has been very active and the railroads have prospered accordingly. As the immigration movement is likely to increase rather than diminish, and as vast areas of land will be opened up to cultivation this year for the first time, the traffic outlook of the railroads is eminently favorable."

Surely the turning in a long lane is before us!

SUPERIOR COURT OF ROBESON COUNTY.—Robeson Court convenes at Lumberton on Monday, April 30th, Judge McRae on the bench. Two weeks is the allowance for Robeson's Spring litigation, but we learn that it is not likely that her law-abiding people will need so much.

Our friend, Mr. W. Stebbins Prior, general agent of the OBSERVER, who will represent this paper at Lumberton, is authorized to receipt for subscriptions and advertisements, and we bespeak for him a large addition to the OBSERVER'S subscription lists from the Scottish friends of the old paper.

ROBESON COUNTY, formed in 1786, during the Confederation, from the ancient empire of Bladen, and named in honor of one of the heroes of the brilliant victory at Elizabethtown in 1781, is one of the large counties. It ranks seventh in population out of the 94 counties of the State; and, by the census of 1880, contained 23,880 inhabitants, an increase of 7 per cent. over the 16,262 returned as its population ten years before.

The value of its property, as last assessed for taxation, (1879,) was $2,163,138. The number of children in the county of school age was, in 1882, white 4,216, colored 4,4[illegible] the average number attending the public schools was, white 1,369, colored 976, and the [illegible] for an average length of 10½ weeks; the average monthly pay of white teachers was $24[illegible] and of colored $20.65; the value of public school property was, for whites $3,661, colored $1,026.50; and the funds collected for school purposes during the year ending [illegible] 1st, 1882, amounted to $8,043.93, the disbursements to $8,780.57, and a balance left in the treasurer's hands of $3,905.60.

The county produced in 1880, 8,846 bales of cotton, and 360,128 bushels of corn, besides vast quantities of naval stores; and its forests contain more long leaf pine, soon to prove a mine of wealth, than any other county, the amount thereof being 864,000,000 feet.

Closely allied by race, tradition, inherited traits, and pursuits, the people of Cumberland and Robeson are likely soon to recognize opportunity of the close intercourse which, in times past, proved mutually so agreeable and beneficial. So far as possible, therefore, let the two peoples hasten the completion of the railway hence to Shoe Heel and to Raeford.

WILL THE SOUTH FAVOR PROTECTION?—We ask attention to the extract from an interesting article in the New York *World*, copied on the first page of this issue. Facts are given there calculated to open the eyes of some modern theorists who contend that the coming manufacturing interests of the South demand adoption of the doctrine of the protectionists. Born too late, or too thoroughly reconstructed, their vision is not sufficiently retrospective. Representing in large measure an agricultural constituency, whose interests, as we shall take occasion to show, lie altogether in the advocacy and adoption of the constitutional "tariff for revenue," the OBSERVER believes also that the intelligent manufacturers of the South will not be slow to discover that their interests in this matter, as in nearly all other respects, are identical with those of their neighbors of the plow.

SOCIETY-DAY AT BINGHAM SCHOOL.—We acknowledge the courtesy of invitations to attend the joint exercises of the Kalisonic and Polemic literary societies of Bingham School, received from Messrs. Richmond P. Davis, Hayne Davis, Jas. Marsh, Jr., Owen Wightman and R. P. Williams.

MR. WALTER H. PAGE'S LECTURE IN BOSTON.

On the 17th of April, Mr. Walter H. Page delivered a lecture on the "New South as seen by a Southerner" before the Young Men's Christian Association of Boston. Mr. Page, as many of our readers know, is a North Carolinian by birth and raising, and he is now the literary editor of the New York *World*. He will be remembered by readers of the Raleigh *Observer*, shortly after that journal was founded, as the contributor of delightful letters from various points in continental Europe, which gave him at once high rank as a scholar and writer. After some years spent at the German *gymnasia* and universities, and in travel, he returned to America and devoted himself to literary pursuits. Attracting the attention of Mr. Hurlbut, the accomplished editor of the New York *World*, he was first made travelling correspondent of that journal, and about a year ago invited to the position on the regular staff of the *World* which he now occupies.

We may not always agree with Mr. Page in some of his views; but apart from his unusual literary cultivation, he is a man of strong mind, and what he says is worth reading always, and, read, will be thought about.

The Boston papers of the 18th give extended notices of his lecture. Says the *Post*:

Mr. Page is a southerner by birth, and his address was the expression of his own experience and observation. Mr. Page gave a vivid sketch of southern life in ante-bellum days, and said that in the simple hour in which he had to speak he could merely enumerate, without discussing, some of the problems that await solution. Industrial activity, with the exception of agricultural activity, was not thought desirable in old times. Nothing galled a southerner more than to be employed by another. It did not seem to him like a compact between equals, but implied the idea of dependence, and as a consequence of this feeling the resources of the south are almost as little developed as the resources of a newly discovered country. But now the prejudice against labor is fast dying, and a generation of artisans is coming on, thus assuring industrial progress. In the south, instead of artisans and savings banks, there is a yeomanry of small farmers who know nothing of the modern conveniences of living. Mr. Page here gave a picture of the typical southern farmer, his mode of life and a discription of his home. He said that this man, a kind neighbor, a good citizen, a Freemason, an uncompromising democrat and an equally uncompromising Baptist, lives the life of 100 years ago, and the railroad, the printing press, banks and trade, have no influence upon his life.

In referring to the negro the speaker said that their sudden emancipation was a hazardous social experiment, and their sudden elevation to citizenship an even more hazardous political experiment; yet the result in both cases has shown more conclusively than any other event how strong our Republican institutions have become. He divided the negroes into two classes; those who have been associated with white people and under the influence of civilization, and those whose only acquaintance with white men has been while under the overseer. The latter class, he said, are simply savages, without the fundamental, social virtues—indeed, without civilization. What most needs to be done is not simply to educate the negroes, but to teach the young men handicrafts, and the only solution of the great social problem is a more rigid moral training of the young women. One thing is certain about this problem of the proper disposition of the negroes, and that is, that it is a decidedly new one, and consequently the men who undertake to solve it from a distance or by theories must fail. In referring to the practice of dueling in the south, the speaker said that it was only in England and in the northern states that public sentiment condemns it. In France and Prussia it is still practiced, and the south, of course, is not yet rid of it. But the number and horror of these have been exaggerated, and before long they will not be tolerated anywhere. Mr. Page paid a glowing compliment to southern hospitality and gave a comical picture of the southern colonel who has been painted in war colors by many people, but who should really be treated with pity instead of seriousness. In speaking of the love of state, Mr. Page said: "The crucial question to ask about southern men is: Do they love their state more than they do the union? Indeed they do. And state pride, being now forever made harmless against the union, is a fine old virtue. And in this homeless age, when man is most at home away from it, it is a pleasant idiosyncrasy." Mr. Page said that the young men of the south did not desire to retain a stupid solidity with any party. Be political parties what they may, they will not allow you to doubt their loyalty nor their high purposes. The men who occupy high places in the south are unworthy successors of their patriotic grandfathers, for in southern politics it is essentially a day of small men.

No radical change in a people was ever wrought by revolution; the process is by evolution. To understand the condition and outlook of the southern people we must look at them in this wise: One hundred years ago all the world wore the yoke of mediævalism. The spirit of freedom that the American republic let loose in the world was but one manifestation of the same spirit which has created modern scientific thought, and made our mechanical achievements possible. Clearly all the earth has suffered an industrial as well as a mechanical and a social emancipation. It is a new era—an era of the greatest changes that have ever taken place in the world. The south is the only country that did not get the immediate benefit of these changes, but southern muscle and brain were only left inert for a time. The southerners are a people of vigorous qualities and form a reserved force in our society. But the people are the same people and the land is the same land. Rapid as their development may be, it will always retain southern characteristics. The growth will be slow, but there is no mistaking its direction. If this generation or the next, with the misfortunes that are its inheritance, by the ambition that also is its birth-right, from the ruins of an aristocracy and from the barrenness of ignorant citizenship and kindred prejudices, builds progressive states, it will be the strongest proof yet given of the steadfastness of our institutions and the noblest achievement of republicanism.

And the *Journal*:

Mr. W. H. Page, a native of North Carolina, is thoroughly conversant, by study and observation, with the South of to-day, and represents her most intelligent and enterprising citizens. He met with a cordial reception from the large audience in attendance, and spoke substantially as follows: The fact that a river, which runs through the tranquil grounds of a homestead occupied for generations by one of the proudest Southern families, now turns the wheels of a busy factory, and that a house, where a famous lawyer once wrote noted articles in defense of slavery, is now used for common school purposes, will serve to show the great changes wrought by the war. Jefferson held that evil followed from the introduction of manufacturing industries, and favored the independence of agricultural life. The old Southern idea of labor was that it was dependent, and a man could not sell his labor and skill without degradation, and this idea still clings to them. With abundant water privileges and forests of fine hard woods, you could hardly get operatives and artisans without importing them. The conservative nature of the country people and their slowness to recognize and appropriate the improvements of modern civilization, render the problem not only an industrial but also a social and educational one. Progress is being made, slow yet sure. Regarding the state of the colored people: in the so-called "black belt" their condition is deplorable, while in the border States their development has been so wonderful as to fully justify the wisdom of emancipation.

IN MEMORY OF ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON.

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* gives an extended account of the imposing ceremonies at the Metairie Cemetary, on the 6th of April, on occasion of the laying of the corner stone of the monument and equestrian statue of this greatest of the Confederate dead. Hon. Charles E. Hooker, a gallant soldier of the Confederacy, and member of Congress from Mississippi, was chosen by the Louisiana division of the Society of the Army of Tennessee to deliver the address commemorative of Gen. Johnston's life and character; and at its conclusion, ex-president Davis responded in notable words to the calls of his admiring fellow-citizens.

In the course of his eloquent address, Gen. Hooker quoted an epigrammatic estimate of his hero, of especial interest to the people of the district now represented by our townsman, Hon. Wharton J. Green. He said:

* * * * * * * *

Thus fell Albert Sidney Johnston. The records of the war show no more knightly warrior. He combined science, skill, daring, coolness, resolution, experience, and all other characteristics and elements which go to make up a great leader. It was said of him by his great civic chieftain, when he saw him on the field of Monterey: "In combat he had the most inspiring presence I ever saw." Well may his great leader and captain, who led the Confederates as military chieftain, have said: "When Albert Sidney Johnston fell at Shiloh *the right arm* of the Confederacy perished." I will not close this brief eulogy of the life and character of Albert Sidney Johnston, which it is temerity to attempt to embody in an address of ordinary length, without putting on record—[as published in the life of Johnston by his son]—the eloquent and touching tribute paid to his memory by my friend, Gen. Wharton J. Green, of North Carolina—himself a distinguished officer in the Confederate service and Congressman-elect from the Fayetteville District of North Carolina:

"Posterity him as he was—great, single-minded and simple. He was the devotee of duty, but softened its asperities to others. His was a character with but few counterparts in ancient or modern story.

"Talleyrand's saying, 'No man is a hero to his valet,' is true in the main. Johnston would have been a hero to his very shadow. Those who knew him best admired him most. His peerless, blameless life was long enough for glory, and but one brief day too short for liberty. One hour more for him in the saddle, and the Confederate States would (in all probability) have taken their place at the council board of the nations of the earth."

And from the same source, Gen. Hooker likewise quoted, as follows:

"In the course of an eventful life and extensive travel, I have come in contact with many of the historic personages of the day: and yet, I scruple not to say, that of them all, but *three*, to my thinking, would stand the test of the most rigid scrutiny. Of these, by a singular coincidence the colonel and lieutenant-colonel of a cavalry regiment in the United States army—afterward respectively the ranking officers of a hostile army,—Albert Sidney Johnston and Robert E. Lee, were two. The third was Mr. Calhoun. No time-serving or self-seeking entered into their calculations. Self-abnegation, at the bidding of duty, was the rule of their lives. Could our much-maligned section lay no further claim to the consideration of mankind, the fact that it produced, almost in the same generation, such a triumvirate, typical of their people, is enough to place it among the foremost nations of the earth in the realm of thought, patriotism and knightly grace."

APPOINTMENTS OF OFFICERS FOR THE C. F. & Y. V. RAILWAY.—Col. Roger P. Atkinson, of Greensboro, has been appointed Chief Engineer (not Chief Engineer and Superintendent, as has been stated,) and Col. W. H. Pryor of Virginia, lately connected with the Richmond & Danville R. R., Superintendent, of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway. It is understood that these appointments are temporary, but they will doubtless be made permanent at the meeting of the board of directors to be held at Greensboro, May 2d.

Col. Atkinson's headquarters will be at Greensboro, as more convenient to the work of construction; Col. Pryor's here, at the company's offices. The latter gentleman arrived here to-day.

UNIVERSITY NORMAL SCHOOL.—President Battle informs us that the next session of this school will open June 21 and close July 25.

Hon. M. A. Newell, L. L. D., Superintendent of Public Instruction in the State of Maryland and Principal of the Maryland State Normal School, will be Superintendent. The faculty will consist of a full corps of able and experienced teachers, among whom will be Prof. E. P. Moses, Superintendent of the Goldsboro Graded School.

DELEGATES TO CONFERENCE.—At the Quarterly Conference of Fayetteville Station, Methodist Church, held on Monday of last week, the following gentlemen were elected delegates to the District Conference to be held at Lumberton in June next:

Delegates—J. C. Thomson, J. A. D. Boone, W. H. Holland, J. M. Lamb.

Alternates—W. D. Smith, B. E. Sedberry.—*Gleaner.*

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Newbern's Raid on the Tropics, and her Great Fish Business—Senator Sam Pemberton's Stanly Mine—Unearthed Indians (?) and Gems—The Cape Fear Phosphates.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

RALEIGH, April 24, 1883.

Mr. Editor:—There is a suggestion of spring in the item from the Newbern *Journal* to the effect that Mr. U. S. Mace has shipped the first box of green peas. Newbern is beginning to be a neighbor of the tropics. Shad are plentiful there before the sharp winter here has an inclination to loose its bonds and let the buds out. Now, before the leaves are larger than a squirrel's ear, come green peas and lamb, and this week are promised strawberries. Trucking in and around the city has proved profitable, and is followed by a large number of enterprising and intelligent farmers who cultivate large farms in peas, potatoes, &c., For several years double crops have been grown with success. Mr. J. L. Rhem and Geo. Allen, Esq., have both grown large crops of peas, gathered them, turned in the vines, planted cotton and picked a bale to the acre from their lands devoted to this exhausting process. Of course fertilizers are sowed with an open hand, and there is a short space between the licks of the hoe, but it shows what a man, who never tires, can make out of a small farm. As a fish market Newbern has grown amazingly. There are some dozen or more dealers who have large agencies in the interior of the State, and who do a constantly increasing business. A single dealer has fourteen vessels varying in size from 26 tons burden down to a canoe. Besides his home sales he ships daily over the North Carolina and Atlantic Railroad 2½ tons of fish. Writing about fish reminds me that Mr. S. G. Worth has written the Department of Agriculture that up to Friday he had taken about 3,000,000 eggs for hatching.

Coming nearer home for news the papers announce the sale of the Hearne and Haithcock mines in Stanly by State Senator Sam. Pemberton and his partner for about $5,000. On the Hearne mine a shaft has been sunk 100 feet, and the ore reported good. It will take capital to develope it, and a good deal of it.

One has to be careful in lending one's ear to the story of relics found in Indian Mounds. Everything connected with the extinct Indian has a sad romantic and curious interest, and is read with an eagerness that forbids close examination. Do you remember the story of the great discovery of stone coffins in Indian Mounds on the Dan River, printed in the New York *Times* some ten years since? It was delightful reading, but it was an unearthed hoax instead a heaven-sent fraud, like the Texas Meteor. The Lenoir *Topic* however sticks to the publications of investigations of the Mounds along the Yadkin with such a regularity that it is to be presumed, at least, that it is digging for truth.

Prof. Hidden is at work again in his mines in Alexander county and promises gems more brilliant than anything he has yet given the world.

This week there are to be several theatrical companies here, and it will be lively for play goers. The Madison Square company in "Young Mrs. Winthrop," is said to be good, and will have a full house. Times are too dull for people to spend money on the average travelling plays. They are, as a rule, devoid of interest, and of a doubtful influence to say the least.

Dr. Dabney has just returned from a trip to the lower Cape Fear. His more recent and extensive observations confirm estimate of the value of the phosphate-bearing conglomerate found along the line of the W. & W. R. R. At Rocky Point he found several feet of lime rock covering the conglomerate in which the phosphatic nodules are distributed. This formation was clearly marked as the lime stone had been stripped off and sold to the U. S. government for building the sea wall at New Inlet. The engineers refused the rock bearing the water-worn pebbles, because it disintegrated. Quite a large surface of this rock has been exposed. Lower down and near Wilmington a similar deposit was found in some of the marl pits. Here the nodules were loosely held by the lime rock and could be freed by washing. The phosphatic rock is quite as rich as much of the English and French phosphates. Though too lean for transportation at the present high rates of freight, it will bear water transportation for a considerable distance, and will be a wonderful neighborhood advantage. Every farm that has a sufficient deposit of it can rig up a mill to grind it with the same power that runs the cotton gins or saw mills. It is richer than the agricultural lime which Mr. French makes, because it is the same lime plus the per centage of phosphoric acid carried in the phosphatic nodules. Mr. French has found the manipulation of the lime rock profitable to himself and satisfactory to his purchasers. A combination of the two must be more satisfactory as a fertilizer, and easier and better to sell. The fact is that all former investigations have been made to find the South Carolina rock, and unless the specimens came up to requirements they were cast aside as good for nothing. The shrewd common-sense of Dr. Dabney went at the work in the humble spirit of that if pudding could not be had pie would not be sneezed at, or in other words, if South Carolina phosphate could not be had, something very near as good might be, which at least would do until the veritable phosphate shall be found, and it will be, if a piece of South Carolina has to be annexed to find it.

The rain fall Sunday night and Monday morning was very heavy, and all the incoming trains report the streams fuller than for a long time past.

Mr. Headen, of Chatham, told me that Henly's Bridge on Haw River, on the main road to Pittsboro, had been swept away. There was a wash-out on the University road, and several on the Western road. None are serious however, and the public will not be inconvenienced. The great loss will be in county bridges. Fortunately the crops are not pitched yet, and will not be greatly injured.

Mrs. Phillips, wife of Solicitor General Saml. F. Phillips, died in Washington on Saturday last, and was buried at Chapel Hill yesterday.

Hon. Geo. M. Rose is attending the Supreme Court. P. M. W.

ROBESON COUNTY LETTER.

A Graded School for Lumberton—Improvements in and about the Court-House—Excellent Work of the County Commissioners—The County free from Debt.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

ROBESON CO., N. C. April 20.

MR. EDITOR:—The citizens of Lumberton voted yesterday (19th) on the question of establishing a Graded School. The result was thirty-six (36) majority in favor of the school. It was bitterly opposed by some, who doubted the success of a school of the kind in a small town. If it proves such a success as its friends hope for it, the opposition will become reconciled.

The County Commissioners have been making some decided improvements recently. They have had the court-house square enclosed by a neat, substantial fence, which when painted will add greatly to to the preservation of the public square and court-house as well as to the appearance of that part of the town. Besides, they have lately placed a very large and handsome fire-proof safe in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court and one in the office of the Register of Deeds.

Under the present management the county has been entirely freed from debt, and for eighteen months our county scrip has been as good as a bank check. There are now in the treasury over $12,000.00 of school and county funds. This speaks well for Robeson, and if our people will exercise a little more economy, make more corn and bacon, and raise cotton as a surplus or money crop, we may look forward with confidence to a more successful and prosperous era for our good old county.

Your paper is a most agreeble visitor to the readers of the old OBSERVER, and you have many heart-felt wishes that you may meet with the measure of success that made the old OBSERVER the most widely circulated paper in the State.

ROBESON.

Mr. Benjamin Again.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

MR. EDITOR:—Your recent correspondent M., in his reminiscences of Judah P. Benjamin, was correct in most of his particulars. There were, however, two sisters, Hannah and Rebecca, who went to school at the old academy which stood where the residence of Mr. J. K. Kyle is now; and their brother, my schoolmate, Judah, attended the same school. The future statesman was small of stature and dark complected, and had dark hair and eyes. He was about 12 years of age at that time, 1822. The Benjamins then lived in a brick house at Liberty Point, on the North side of Person street—the family up stairs, and Mrs. Benjamin conducting a retail business below.

Once, in Washington, when Mr. Benjamin had also become eminent, a high officer of the government, a citizen of Fayetteville and a former schoolmate, met Mr. Benjamin at a social entertainment and alluded to the fact of his former residence in this town. "I have been told so," was the reply—which ended the conversation and the acquaintance. It was doubtless galling to the then rich and brilliant man of the world to be reminded of the obscure period of his life by one who was, in their early lives, so far his social superior. But nothing could have been further from the kindly heart of his interlocutor than to give offence. And this feeling doubtless accounts for the fact that Mr. Benjamin has never revisited the town—though he would find, if he should ever be minded to return, a warm welcome from those who were familiar to his childhood. W.

Two Decisions—Cotton Futures, and the "Obligation of a Contract."

The recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Boundtree against Smith & Lightner, brokers, is not to be regarded as a decision that contracts for future delivery are legal per se. The decision seems to go only to the extent that a person who seeks to be relieved from what he alleges to be a gambling contract must prove that it is a gambling contract. Boundtree did not offer to prove that the particular contracts he made with his brokers, Smith & Lightner, were of a gambling nature. He simply proposed to prove as a general fact that a large per centage of the operations on the Chicago Board of Trade were gambling contracts, deals in options, which were illegal and void, and he claimed that if permitted to prove that as a general proposition, it would follow as a proper inference that the contract with his broker was illegal. The Court, however, ruled that he could not be permitted to prove in such a comprehensive way that contracts, which he alleged to be similar to his own, were void for gambling. If he sought relief from a gambling contract, it was his business to prove the nature of that contract. His efforts were of entirely too general a character, and the decision of the Circuit Court below, which was in favor of the brokers, was affirmed. This decision, however, is something very different from an affirmative declaration by the United States Supreme Court that dealings in options are legal. That question does not seem to have been passed upon. This case is the first one in which the real merits of these speculative transactions might have been considered, and for that reason it is, perhaps, to be regretted that the pleadings were not of a character which would have required a decision by the Court upon the merits of that question. But as it is, the brokers everywhere will claim that the victory is theirs. It is a victory in the sense that the Court rules that it is not competent to prove the existence of a general custom as a defence against any particular transaction, and it would probably be difficult for any customer to prove affirmatively that his broker did not actually make the deals for which he charged commissions.

Postmaster General Gresham has just announced an important decision, of interest to nearly all railroads. In 1872 Congress enacted a law giving the Postmaster General power to make contracts with railway companies for transportation of the mails for periods of four years. This statute also gave the Postmaster General power to wholly revoke the contract or to reduce the amount of service. Under this law contracts were made with nearly all roads. Subsequently Congress enacted a law that the Postmaster General should reduce the compensation ten per cent. for all roads and twenty per cent. for land grant roads. The Postmaster General did not exercise the reservation of the original act to revoke any of the contracts. Some companies acquiesced, others objected. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road brought suit in the Court of Claims. The decision was adverse to the road. The railroad company appealed to the United States Supreme Court, and that Court has recently overruled the decision of the Court of Claims, and has held that the Postmaster General might have exercised the authority under the first statute to have revoked the contracts, but that it was not in the power of the Government to make a contract with certain fixed conditions, and then to modify the contract without the consent of the railroads. In other words, the Supreme Court held that the United States Government was as much bound by contracts which it made as private individuals are, that a contract legally made could not be abrogated by an act of Congress. The aggregate amount of money to which the roads are entitled under the decision of the Supreme Court, on account of the difference between the amount which they were paid and the amount due under the original contract, is $300,000. Judge Gresham decided that it was incumbent upon him as an executive officer to recognize the mandate of the United States Supreme Court, and has therefore settled these cases in accordance with that decision.

NEWS IN BRIEF.—Mrs. Samuel F. Phillips, wife of the Solicitor General of the United States, died Sunday at Washington. She was Miss Lucas of Hillsboro.

Mrs. Staner, sister of the late President Andrew Johnson, died in Carter county, Tennessee, April 22nd.

The widow of Benjamin Watkins Leigh, of Virginia, recently died in New York, 80 years of age. She was buried beside her husband and near the grave of Chief Justice Marshall, in Shockoe cemetery, Richmond.

Col. Jack Hayes, of Mexican War fame, died at Oakland, Cal., April 21st.

The Tewkesbury, Mass., almshouse investigation, instituted by virtuous Gen. Butler, still proceeds, and horrors enough are unearthed to shock a Patagonian.

The building of the six new iron ships of war, authorized by the late Congress, will soon be begun; and as it is understood that the ship-building firms will pool their bids, so to speak, another opportunity will be offered to deplete the plethoric treasury of the United States, filled to overflowing by the unnecessary tariff and internal revenue taxes.

Hon. Edward Y. Rice of Springfield, Ill., died in that State on Monday. He was born in Logan, Ky., Feb. 8, 1820, studied law and practiced, and had been a prominent citizen of Illinois since 1847, serving in the Legislature, in various judicial capacities, and as a member of Congress from March 4, 1871, to March 3, 1873. He was elected to Congress as a Democrat.

Gen. Alfred M. Scales is to deliver the address before the Virginia division of the Army of Northern Virginia in October next.

The Southern Telegraph Company is about to extend its lines to Wilmington, and contemplates a direct cable from a Southern port to Europe.

Grading on the Clinton and Point Caswell rail road will be begun at both ends at once.

The Superintendent of the Wilmington, Wrightsville and Onslow Railroad (colored) states that the grading will be completed within the next twenty days.

The cyclone predicted by the weather bureau on Saturday struck the towns of Wesson and Beauregard, Miss., on Sunday. Large houses there and elsewhere were unroofed, small ones blown down, trees uprooted, fences prostrated, telegraph wires blown down for miles, stock killed, many persons wounded and 27 reported killed. The track of the storm, was through Mississippi, Georgia, and Tennessee, and extended as far north as Iowa.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the Board of Agriculture, held last week, the Commissioner, Mr. McGehee, was authorized to confer with a committee from the North Carolina State Agricultural Society, and agree upon the apportionment of the $500, appropriated by said board for premiums, to be offered on field crops at the State Fair this fall.

The committee, Messrs. W. G. Upchurch, E. R. Stamps and T. C. Williams, held a conference with the Commissioners yesterday morning, and the premiums were fixed as follows: $50 for the largest yield of cotton from fifteen acres of land; $30 for the second, and $20 for the third.

Fifty dollars for the largest yield of corn from fifteen acres; $30 for the second and $20 for the third.

Fifty dollars for the largest yield of wheat from ten acres.

Twenty-five dollars for the largest yield from five acres each of oats, rye, rice, field peas and ground peas.

Twenty-five dollars for the largest yield of hay from one acre of either clover, orchard grass, herd's grass or Timothy.

Fifty dollars for the largest yield in value of bright leaf tobacco, and $30 for the largest yield in value of heavy shipping tobacco, from one acre each. Accurate measurement of land and crops, and a detailed statement of the mode and cost of cultivation and manuring will be required of each exhibitor.

The Bridge Question.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

MR. EDITOR:—When Cross Creek issued his recent manifesto to the voters of Cumberland county, wherein he urges his objections to the ratification of the Free Bridge Bill, he would have shown a wisdom and candor, which would have entitled his views to a more respectful consideration, if, instead of sheltering himself behind a fictitious signature, he had published his true name, which, by his permission, I now reveal to a wondering public. I congratulate him and the friends of the Free Bridge movement that he has thrown off his disguise, and in the brief review of that document as well as of his last article in the OBSERVER, which my time and the limited space you can allot to this discussion in your columns permits, I shall allude to him both as "Cross Creek" and A. A. McKethan, Jr., son of A. A. McKethan, Sr., now the President of, and a large stockholder in, the Clarendon Bridge Co. To what extent his views, or his presentation of "facts and figures" bearing upon the question at issue, may be influenced by that connection—whether he looks at the subject from the standpoint of a stockholder in that corporate monopoly, or, as he alleges, from the standpoint of the "humble tax-payer," acting "only for the good of the county at large," let judges of human nature decide. Without calling in question his motives, I will briefly examine some of the objections he has urged against a free bridge. They are merely technical; and of no practical importance except as they have a tendency to bewilder and mislead the people.

First he claims, and *his opinion* does not make an "inaccuracy" in the address of the Free Bridge Committee—that the county is compelled by the terms of the bill to offer $35,000 for the present bridge before proceeding to build another. Now the clear intent of section 5, and the common-sense interpretation of it is, that a fair valuation shall be offered for the Clarendon Bridge, not to exceed $35,000. If however, the law is somewhat obscure upon this point, the difficulty is removed by the following considerations:

1st. No one desires that the Bridge Co. shall receive less than a just valuation for their property; certainly not the intelligent and honorable body of men who will be charged with the duty of carrying on the negotiations.

2d. The stockholders of the company are public-spirited men, deeply interested in the prosperity of the county, and will not demand more than a just valuation.

3d. In the triple event that experts who will be employed to examine the present structure, report its value as less than $35,000, and the company refuses to accept that estimate, and further, that it shall be decided by legal authority that the county cannot build a new bridge without first offering the maximum sum, then we shall only have to wait till the next session of the legislature to have the bill amended so as to meet the just claims of both parties to the negotiation.

But will Mr. McK. have the hardihood to affirm that if responsible and competent engineers offer to contract to build a bridge as good as the Clarendon for *less* than $35,000, the stockholders will persist in a demand for that sum or more? If, while largely interested pecuniarily, as he must be, in the maintenance of the toll bridge, he can so far forget that interest, as to act "only for the good of the county at large," as he declares in his address, need we fear that he will throw any obstacles in the way of purchase at a just valuation?

Cross Creek's criticisms of sections 7 and 8 require only a passing notice. If bonds are not to be issued then the people are protected against excessive taxation, by the proviso attached to section 8. If bonds are to be issued, 10 cents on the $100 valuation, with 30 cents on the poll, will be more than sufficient to meet the interest and provide a sinking fund which will liquidate them long before they mature.

Right here he breaks out into a bewildering maze of "figures," and winds up with the estimate that the cost of a free bridge, including interest, &c., will run up to $81,409.75. He takes good care not to state that the people have already paid to the stockholders for crossing that bridge during the 17 years of its existence over $110,000—and it is not free yet.

Now, if he will mix a few facts with his figures, taken from the census reports and other records, showing the average yearly increase of wealth in Cumberland county, and work them up with that candor which one who "acts only for the good of the people at large" ought to display, he will arrive at a different conclusion. He will hardly deny that the new assessment of property, which by recent act of the legislature must shortly be taken, will show a valuation of over $3,000,000 in our county. Let him take this sum as the basis of his calculation, together with 3,101 polls, which is the exact number as taken from the records, and he will see that 10 cents on the 100, and 30 cents on the poll, will not only pay the interest on the bonds, should the county issue them to the full amount allowed, but leave a handsome balance to be applied the first year to their redemption. As the interest will be reduced, a still larger sum can be carried over the second year to the sinking fund. Every fourth year a new assessment of property is to be taken. We are a million dollars richer than we were thirteen years ago, an average increase of about 4 per cent per annum. Allowing that this rate of increase continues—and there is every reason to believe that, with our present prospects for free bridge, railroads, manufactories, &c., it will be much greater—the commissioners will be able the fifth year, *without any increase in the rate of taxation*, to double their appropriation for the sinking fund. Now let Cross Creek push forward his mathematic investigations in the same channel, and he will find that the county can either pay off the bridge bonds in less than sixteen years, if they can secure authority so to do, or reduce the rate of taxation to *less* than 10 cents on the $100.

I feel it my duty to correct a few other misstatements which "Cross Creek," in his excessive zeal "for the good of the county at large," has incorporated either in his address or in his article published in your paper. 1st. $30,000 insurance on the bridge does not cost $300, but $225, the rate being only ¾ per cent. I state this on the authority of the agent who has written the present policy on the bridge. And I state further, on the authority of one of the most responsible insurance agents in the State, that the rate of insurance will be less when the bridge is free than it is now, *and no watchman will be required.* But what is the use of insuring the bridge for so large an amount as $30,000, when there can be found responsible contractors to replace the wood-work, should it be burned, for less than $20,000?

2nd. The county does not owe $84,300 bonded and from "$20,000 to $25,000 floating debt." Upon the authority of Sheriff Hardie, I repeat my statement that it does not exceed, all told, $100,000. The sheriff explains this difference in our figures by stating that a part of the debt has been paid that McKethan is not aware of.

3rd. Against "Cross Creek's" assertion that the tolls for crossing the bridge do not affect the receipts of cotton, I array the testimony of every cotton buyer and nearly every merchant in Fayetteville. No cotton buyer places the estimate of loss at less than 3,000 bales a year. There is a corresponding reduction in the sales of merchandise. Dan'l Stewart, Esq., the Representative from Harnett in the late Legislature, declared before the Bridge Committee at Raleigh that the "grand reason" why he and his neighbors had ceased to trade with Fayetteville was because they could not stand the bridge tolls." Chas. Williams, Esqr., Representative from Sampson, made a similar statement—and a cloud of witnesses from these two counties and Johnston could be called in to confirm their testimony. I believe I do not under-estimate the loss to our merchants and cotton-buyers by reason of the bridge tolls, when I put it at $12,000 per annum. The people of this unfortunate Taxing District are certainly not included as the objects of "Cross Creek's" tender solicitude, as a part "of the county at large."

Now "Cross Creek," after he has extricated himself from his maze of "facts and figures;" having apparently brought his mathematical genius to a state of exhaustion, assumes the role of the "humble tax-payer," and goes off into an appeal which he heads, "Now, taxpayers of Cumberland," &c. I submit that the evident intention of that paragraph is to prove, which he doubtless does to his own entire satisfaction, that this Free Bridge agitation is nothing but a "little private quarrel between the Clarendon Bridge and those who wish to have it free"—reasoning by the latter class those misguided people on the east side, and possibly a few sore-headed malcontents on this side of the River. He intimates further that "Farmer Westside and his neighbors" will have to pay 13-10ths of the tax required to make this same class contented and happy—which would be an act of great injustice to the "humble tax-payer" and all such as devote their energies to "the good of the county at large"—even at the expense of printers' ink. Now, if he still possesses that same commendable disposition "to tell the truth and the whole truth," and desires to satisfy himself of the truth, let him make a tour of inquiry among the active business men of Fayetteville, the mechanics and laboring men, and he will find that of the former who are opposed to a free bridge he can count the number on his fingers and thumbs—and leave off the fingers; and of the latter class who are opposed to it, hardly enough for a corporal's guard. And when he looks at the tax-list he will find that those townships which are deeply and vitally interested in a free bridge, pay fully two-thirds of the entire tax of Cumberland county.

Now, if he will switch off from his hematics, and consider the simplest questions of political economy, he will discover that an enterprise which benefits so important a portion of the county—which is so absolutely necessary to its prosperity—cannot fail to benefit the whole county. Let him then widen the range of his investigation, and he will be astonished to learn that all over the civilized world toll-bridges are fast giving place to free bridges—that the former are not in harmony with the spirit of a progressive age. Then let him sit down and reflect whether it is not wiser and better not to try to stem the current of an intelligent public opinion, but gracefully accept the inevitable, and vote on next Thursday with the friends of the Free Bridge movement.

A. H. SLOCOMB.

[Since the above has been put in type I learn that, by an arrangement entered into by the Insurance Companies, the rate has recently been raised from ¾ per cent. to 1¼ per cent. on free bridges and 1½ per cent. on toll bridges. At 1½ per cent. the amount of insurance to be paid on the perishable part of the bridge, valuing it at $20,000, would be $225.—A. H. S.]

MR. EDITOR:—Our so-called Free Bridge friends being unable to controvert the figures of "Cross Creek," change front and try to meet him with the cry of his being a stockholder, and writing from selfish motives, and under a *nomme de plume* to conceal this. I therefore ask the use of your columns to reply, over my own signature, and as I have before given all the figures any man open to conviction should ask, will promise to be very brief, and will commence by giving my position, and some of my reasons for opposing this measure. I am not a stockholder in the Clarendon Bridge

after the election, provided the measure was not carried to, increase the tolls up to the full limit granted by the legislature, and in this way run the east side of the river. The officers of the company inform me that no meeting of the company has been held since January, and no such plan has ever been suggested or thought of by them. Now as to statement No. 2, viz: that the President of the company had given to a certain colored man on the east side of the river a carriage and harness to secure his influence against the measure. To this the writer makes the answer, and sure. To this the writer makes the answer, and means what he says, that the story is made out of the whole cloth, and the author should in justice to others be hunted up and presented with a brass medal that he may hereafter be known as the veritable heir of Munchausen. I have written much more than I intended, and will therefore bring this to a close by saying I have no feeling whatever against any man or set of men, but in a measure like this every man should exercise the rights given him to the best of his judgment, and for that reason such matters should be well discussed, and understood before we are called upon to act. With these views I have appeared in your several last issues as "Cross Creek," and if the voters of the county think my arguments and position well taken, let them say so at the ballot box; but if on the other hand they think I am mistaken, let them say so, and if they can stand it I will try to do the same.

A. A. McKETHAN, Jr.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

MR. EDITOR:—As I deem the question of increased taxation one of the greatest importance to the people of Cumberland county, especially in her present financial condition; and, whereas, we all know to issue bonds to the amount of $35,000 will materially increase our debt and thereby render an increased taxation necessary, I ask a short space in your columns to lay before our people a few facts, that they may well weigh the subject in every particular, and on the 3d of May vote understandingly for the best interest of our dear old county.

I shall enter into no long argument, but ask a few questions that the voters of Cumberland county must answer for themselves:

1st. Are the finances of our county in a condition to justify an increase of our debt?

2d. Do we pay the interest on our present debt as it becomes due, and have we any appropriation for a sinking fund whereby we may decrease our present indebtedness?

3d. Is not the tax we now levy insufficient to pay our present expenses and must therefore be increased?

4th. Have we not this year got to raise in addition to our usual tax the amount of $2,500, viz: Re-assessing of property $1,500, tax-listing and making out tax-lists $1,000?

5th. Can we stand an increase of taxation in our present crippled condition when there can be no permanent benefit to our county by the extra taxation?

6th. Have we not had enough of wild-cat speculation and jumping at conclusions to now try and act wisely as regards the interest of our county?

A few words as to our present expenses: I am informed that the amount of $3,500 which we now pay to support our poor is not enough and will have to be increased; your courts cost you $3,000, your bridges $2,000, your jail $1,500, your court house for books, blanks, &c., $1,500, interest on your bonds $5,901, your schools $8,000. Then add to this your $2,500 for your assessors and taxlisters; then go to your tax-books and find many more items that the writer does not now recollect, but that you will all find when you come to pay your taxes, and then think that all of this has to be ground out of your poor old county, out of you tax payers who year after year have hoped for relief, only to be again and again called upon to increase your burden.

Now the demand is to increase your indebtedness by issuing $35,000 in bonds bearing seven per cent. interest. Can we do it? Does not prudence demand first to liquidate at least the floating debt of our county before we create a new bonded debt?

Your State and County taxes now are about $40,000, if you issue the $35,000 of bonds you must necessarily for this year raise an additional tax of $6,187, viz: Assessors and listers $2,500, interest on your bonds $2,450. The tax now paid by the bridge to State and County $437, insurance $200, repairs $200, keeper $300. Are we able to carry this burden?

I simply ask of the people of Cumberland to think well before they increase their taxes; for as sure as you live, the high rate of taxation in your county has more to do with keeping away capital from your town and county than anything else, and thereby retarding the prosperity of your people.

And the grading of your cotton drives away more cotton from your town than the toll bridge.

We all know cotton will go to the highest market, and Raleigh and Goldsboro have had the reputation of paying more for cotton than Fayetteville, all owing to the manner in which Fayetteville grades her cotton.

Voters of Cumberland county, do not be misled from fear of a bugaboo, to rush madly into the vortex of financial ruin in which our poor old town has gone down, and on whose tempestuous billows our county barque is now tossed and dashed fearfully about; and, alas! it too must go under unless you as good officers and seamen shall reduce your billows of debt, dispel the clouds of repudiation that now hang lowering over you, throw overboard these petty scare-crows that threaten to engulf you, and like true men pilot the old barque safe into the haven of—*No more debt and reduced taxation.*

B. C. G.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER]

MR. EDITOR:—I have studied the Free Bridge question with great interest, and how to do justice to all parties concerned, and to the best interests of the town and county, at present and in future.

I have carefully read and considered the several able communications pro and con, in regard to the bridge. In the first place, it appears to me just now that a majority of the people are determined to have free passage over the bridge, and although I am not particularly a free bridge man, I fear it would prove suicidal policy to refuse it, as in case of refusal it might very materially change the political status of the entire county, and in that case might cause greater cost and damage than even the purchase of the bridge. At the same time we are scarcely in a condition to be able to buy the bridge at present; yet we would like to relieve the toll-paying people, and instead of buying the bridge would I recommend the following plan, viz:

An arrangement might be made with the Bridge Company by which the county would pay annually the average dividends on stock, and that can be readily ascertained correctly, as the owners are good and honest gentlemen, and would not, under any consideration, make a misstatement of amount—this dividend to be levied and collected same as other taxes; and I feel sure it would not amount to as much annually as the cost of purchase in the long run. The arrangement could be made for one to five years, or longer. In that way we would have decided advantage and certainty over the purchase, as in case the bridge was destroyed the county would lose little or nothing. No interest on bonds would have to be paid. No insurance would have to be paid. No watchman's salary to pay. No repairs would have to be done. No attorney's fees. No cost of printing and selling bonds, and no advantage offered to speculators, and besides, it would place the whole matter in a business-like manner, and would leave no doubt, fear, heavy responsibility nor uncertainty as to the debt of purchase in the minds of the people, and in the end would be assessing the cost of all the bridges in the county upon all alike. This would afford the relief asked for, and instead of the county the owners themselves would stand responsible for the bridge, and save the already burdened people a great deal of unforeseen debt and liability in the future. If we must have a free bridge this plan will be the easiest and speediest way to obtain it, and I have no doubt the Bridge Company can be induced to enter into the arrangement. Then, instead of our bonds floating around, we would have the whole matter in our own hands in our own county. This plan I would most respectfully submit to the careful consideration of more competent minds and to the people at large.

D.

A Word to the Public.

MR. EDITOR:—There is a man on the East side of Cape Fear River, minus one hand, who had a afflicted wife over seven years. He hauled across the Clarendon Bridge six weeks and three days, and paid sixteen dollars for toll, and is willing to raise his assessment at any time for a free bridge, for he is a well-wisher for the prosperity of old Fayetteville, and he hopes that it will not shorten the days of those that are opposed to a free bridge.

EAST SIDE.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY,.....APRIL 26, 1883.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months " 1 00

☞No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square (one inch) one insertion, $1 00
" " two " 1 50
" " one month, 2 50
" " three " 5 00
" " six " 8 00
" " twelve " 15 00

Longer advertisements charged in proportion to the above rates. Special notices 25 per cent. more than regular advertisements.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

R. F. PETERSON—Notice.
A. ELSON—Drawing for a Piano.
PROF. E. W. LINEBACK—A Card.
GEO. BRANDT—They have Arrived.
B. R. TAYLOR—Patent Roller Flour.
WARREN PRIOR & SON—New Goods.
GEO. H. HAIGH—Papers and Magazines.
A. S. HUSKE & CO—Farmers and Citizens.
HENRY R. NOVITZKY—Clothing and Hats.
GEO. BRANDT—Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c.
FRANK THORNTON—Carpets, Mattings, &c.
A. E. RANKIN & CO—Groceries, Harness, &c.
McNEILL'S MUSIC STORE—Gold String Pianos.
WARREN PRIOR & SON—Watches, Clocks, &c.

ABOUT TOWN.

MEMORIAL DAY.—The President of the Ladies' Memorial Association has requested us to announce that Mr. E. J. Hale has accepted the invitation to deliver the annual address on the Tenth of May. Due publication will be made of the programme of arrangements for the observance of the day.

VERY ILL.—We regret to learn that a telegram was received here last Monday by Col. C. W. Broadfoot, informing him of the serious illness of his brother, Geo. B. Broadfoot, Esq., of Griffin, Ga. Col. Broadfoot left here on the Monday afternoon's train.

CAPT. ISAAC W. CLARK, the skilful master mechanist of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway car shops, has the thanks of the OBSERVER for his valuable suggestions and services in repairs necessitated by the recent removal of the OBSERVER establishment.

FRESHET.—The spring rainfall has been very heavy, and the present condition of the low grounds is enough to make the average farmer weep. The Cape Fear River rose 25 feet on Monday night, and is still very high. Up to Wednesday morning it was within a few feet of the flooring of the bridge, though it still lacked a good deal of attaining the height of the "Sherman freshet;" at that time the water was over the flooring of Cool Spring mill. It is hoped that the Clarendon Bridge will stand firm, and not be removed so suddenly by this powerful element of nature from the path of public travel and the range of newspaper discussion.

The rain interferes materially with the last of the season's shad fishing.

HON. GEO. M. ROSE has been invited by the Professors of LaGrange Military School, Lenoir county, to deliver the literary address at the commencement in May; and by the Professors of Jonesboro High School to deliver the literary address at the commencement there next month.

A letter from Prof. W. C. Doub, to whom we acknowledge the courtesy of an invitation to be present on the occasion, gives us the programme of the commencement exercises of Jonesboro High School, May 24, as follows: Annual Sermon by Rev. J. J. Renn of the North Carolina Conference, at 11 a. m.; Annual Literary Address by Hon. G. M. Rose of Fayetteville, N. C., at 3 p. m.; concert, declamation, recitations, dialogues, &c., at 7½ p. m.

DIED OF HIS WOUND.—We learn that Andrew Torry, who was shot by the negro McEachern, an account of which appeared in the OBSERVER of the 12th inst., has since died from the effect of his wound. No trace has been found of McEachern, and there is little hope of his being brought to justice.

On Tuesday last Dr. J. W. McNeill, county Coroner, summoned a jury, consisting of John Buie, D. B. Currie, E. G. Baker, S. R. Parker, Rich. Lovett and Isaiah Jackson, to hold an inquest upon the body of Torry. After medical testimony as to the nature of the wound, and evidence as to the killing, the jury rendered a verdict that deceased came to his death at the hands of Duncan McEachern, on or about April 7th, 1883.

A STRANGE STORM.—We had the benefit of a queer meteorological freak last Monday evening, between 8 and 9 o'clock. A very black cloud came up from the north-west with the speed of lightning, and poured forth rain and hail, accompanied by the wind of a tornado. It did not last five minutes, and was gone as suddenly as it came. As a specimen of its severity, it tore up by the roots and prostrated a very large oak in full leaf on the premises of Mrs. U. C. Myrover on Hay-street.

THE ELECTION.—Remember that the election on the question of a free bridge will take place next Thursday, May 3rd. There is no new registration, and only those whose names are not on the books are required to register, viz: those who have recently moved into the county, and those who have come of age. The OBSERVER has given both the friends and opponents of the measure a fair chance of hearing the people through its columns, and we hope that a very full vote of the county may be polled, in order that this matter may be fairly and definitely settled.

HIGH TESTIMONY TO THE EXCELLENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE GRADED SCHOOL.—Professor Shearer of Davidson College, high authority from an illustrious institution, writes to Prof. Alex. Graham, principal of the Graded School of Fayetteville, that on the day Mr. George Gibbs, son of Rev. George Gibbs of this county, was examined on Mathematics for entrance, ten others were examined, and that Mr. Gibbs's paper was the best of the lot—this showing superior advantages and better instruction than any of the ten."

Mr. Gibbs was trained at the Graded School in this town—"the other ten" at various schools of high reputation.

A BEAUTIFUL GIFT.—We stepped into the store of Messrs. Warren Prior & Son, Jewelers, on Hay street, a few days ago, and delighted our eyes with an examination of the beautiful gift presented to Col. L. C. Jones, formerly General Superintendent and Chief Engineer of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co., by his recent associates and employes. It is a splendidly carved and embossed silver tilting pitcher, with gold-lined goblets and waiter accompanying, the latter having engraved upon it a locomotive on the tender of which are the letters, "C. F. & Y. V." On the pitcher is the inscription: "Presented to Col. L. C. Jones by the officers and employes of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Company, April 1883." The whole is an exquisite piece of workmanship, and was procured by Messrs. Prior from the Derby Silver Manufacturing Co. We congratulate both the recipient and the donors upon the beauty of this gift, and the whole community shares in the feelings which prompted its bestowal.

While in Messrs. Priors' beautiful establishment, Mr. W. S. Prior showed us many beautiful specimens of silver service, toilet articles and *bijouterie*, and we did not wonder that all lovers of the artistic and beautiful turn their steps to Priors'.

Just then a young man stepped into the store. "Ah!" said the old gentleman, who was bending over a show-case, looking up from under his spectacles, "I have something for you." A delicious blush stole over the young man's downy cheek, and meandered up to the roots of his "dead gold" hair. He thought his girl had left a ring for him. But he forgot—it was only a monogram sleeve button he was having fixed. And he took the glittering bauble and passed out.

CUMBERLAND FAIR.—As the time has been fixed for our next Fair, would it not be well for the committee usually appointed for that purpose to call on the merchants at once, so that the special premium list may be published and freely circulated, and thus more time given to competitors? This matter has never been given the consideration which was due to it, for the committee's call was always late, and looked like an after-thought. We would suggest also that the lovers of sport form a club and solicit subscriptions, so that a handsome purse may be offered for the fastest trotter or racer. Cumberland Fair ought to be and can be made (if sufficient interest be manifested by our merchants) superior to all other fairs in the State; for by that time the connection with Greensboro will be complete, and abundant facilities provided for getting here. We should like to see all our people interest themselves. Thus would we have a fair worthy of Cumberland.

FESTIVAL.—The ladies of St. John's Church held their festival in Fayetteville Hall on Tuesday evening last. The room was beautifully dressed, and the tables very tastefully decorated. A considerable amount was realized, but the cold weather doubtless diminished both the attendance and receipts.

SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE IS strictly a vegetable compound, formulated particularly for destroying and expelling worms. Try it.

Fayetteville Market.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina	60@80
Hog Round, new	13	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	13@00	PEAS—	
Hams,	15@00	Flint—good	90@1.00
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged,	50@70
Sides,	12½@12½	Dry Salt,	90@00
Shoulders,	9@00	Green,	40@50
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	13@14	American,	4@4½
Hams,	17@00	Swedes,	6@7
Shoulders,	11@12	LARD—	
BAGGING—	10@11	North Carolina,	14@15
BEEF—		Western,	13@15
On foot,	3½@4	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	6@7	Upper,	33@35
BEESWAX—	20@22	Sole,	00@00
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	25@35	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$3.75
Java,	20@30	PORK—	9@10
Rio,	10@13	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	1.00	Sweet,	@50
COTTON TIES	1.65@2.00	Irish, bush	$1.50@1.75
CHICKENS—	25@35	SALT—	1.10@0.00
EGGS—	@15	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	8½@9
N. C. Fam.	$5.20@5.25	Granulated,	11@12½
Wes. Fam.	6.00@8.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	90@1.00	SHUCKS—	*50@65
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	6@7
Corn,—new	75@80	WOOL—	20@21
Oats,	55@65	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	80@90	Corn Whiskey,	2.00
Pease,	90@120	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

Middling	9½@00
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$1 40@0 00
Yellow Dip	$2.30
Virgin Dip	$2.30
Spirits	39@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	1.10@2 50.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, April 24—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was dull at 42 cents per gallon, with sales reported later of 25 casks at 41½ cents.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1.30 for Strained and $1.35 for Good Strained. No sales to report.

TAR—The market was steady at $1.60 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady at $1.60 for Hard and $2.75 per bbl. for Soft. Sales at quotations.

TIMBER—M feet—Extra Heart (first class yellow pine), $14.00, 14.50@15.00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 12.00@13.50; Extra Mill (good heart) $9.00@$10.00; Mill Prime, $7.50@8.50; Common Mill $5.00@$6.50; Inferior to Ordinary, $3.50@$4.00—*Wil. Star.*

Two Sets Good Double Wagon Harness,
VERY CHEAP.
A. E. RANKIN & CO.
April 26, 1883. 12tf

IF YOU WANT THE
Daily N. Y. Herald,
Weekly Herald,
Weekly Philadelphia Times,
Fireside Companion,
Frank Leslie's Illustrated,
Frank Leslie's Popular Magazine,
Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine,
Saturday Night,
Family Story Paper,
or anything in the News line call at the Bookstore, where a full supply is always kept.
GEO. H. HAIGH.
April 26, 1883. 1t

F
All Linen Sheeting,
Ninety inches wide.
R
All Linen Pillow Casing,
Forty-two and Forty-six inches wide.
A
East Lake Style Counterpanes.
N
New French Designs Counterpanes.
K
East Lake Style Table Cloths,
In Damask and All Pure Linen.
T
Napkins
To match.
H
Carpets,
Moresque, Wilton, Axminster, Ingrain—All-Wool, and
Brussells Tapestry.
O
Mattings,
Plain and Fancy.
R
Cocoa Mattings.
N
Window Shades,
Plain and with borders.
T
Hartshorn Fixtures.
O
Curtain Damask.
N
Curtain Lace.
FRANK THORNTON,
5, 7 and 9 N. Hay Street.
April 26, 1883. 1t

WHY WE
SELL MORE CLOTHING
THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN FAYETTEVILLE IS SIMPLY BECAUSE WE OFFER THE FINEST LINE OF
Men's, Youth's, Boy's
AND
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
in such variety of styles and patterns and at prices which satisfy the closest buyer.
We are also the sole Agent for the celebrated
FORCH & DENZER HATS.
Mr. HENRY ELSON who is with us would, at any time, be glad to welcome his old friends.
HENRY R. NOVITZKY,
Successor to H. ELSON,
Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
April 26, 1883. 12tf

PATAPSCO 196 SUPERLATIVE PATENT C. A. GAMBRILL Mfg. Co. BALTIMORE.
PATENT ROLLER FLOUR,
Manufactured from Maryland and Virginia Wheat, celebrated for its purity and richness of Gluten, Phosphates and other nutricious Properties. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE,
PATAPSCO FAMILY,
PATAPSCO EXTRA,
CAPE HENRY FAMILY,
NORTH POINT FAMILY,
CHESAPEAKE EXTRA,
BEDFORD FAMILY,
ORANGE GROVE EXTRA.
PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS.
Buhrs 1774.....ROLLS 1883.
C. A. GAMBRILL MFG. CO.,
OFFICE—32 COMMERCE STREET.
Represented by
B. R. TAYLOR, Broker,
Fayetteville, N. C.
April 26, 1883. 12-6m

NOTICE.
THE undersigned begs thus to inform parties wishing work done in his line that he will be absent from town several weeks following May 1st, in attendance on the Baptist Convention at Waco, Texas. R. F. PETERSON.
Fayetteville, April 26, 1883. 11pd

TWO VERY FINE SOMMERSET
SADDLES,
AT A BARGAIN.
A. E. RANKIN & CO.
April 26, 1883. 12tf

A CARD.
PROF. E. W. LINEBACK will be in Fayetteville in a few days, prepared to do better Piano work, if possible, than ever.
Orders left at the McNEILL MUSIC STORE will receive prompt attention.
April 26, 1883. 1t

They Have Arrived!
AN immense lot of the celebrated GRANITE MILL PLAIDS and ALAMANCE YARNS, (usually called spun cotton), manufactured by Col. Thos. M. Holt; KNITTING COTTON in White, Cardinal, Blue and Brown colors, for sale (by the only authorized Agent in this section of the State), to desirable parties on the most accommodating terms, at
GEO. BRANDT'S,
24, 26, 28 and 30 S. Side Hay St.,
Fayetteville, N. C.
April 26, 1883.

Just received another lot of those
Fine New Style Buggy Harness,
AS CHEAP AS EVER.
A. E. RANKIN & CO.
April 26, 1883. 12tf

Drawing for a Piano.
100 TICKETS at 50 cents each will be sold at the store of A. ELSON, where the Piano may be seen. One chance out of the one hundred will win.
April 5, 1883. 9-2m

AT GEO. BRANDT'S!
The Handsomest House,
The Most Experienced Salesmen,
and above all, the most agreeable attention to customers, and one of the most desirable stocks of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
Boots, Shoes, Hats,
Caps, Notions,
AND THE MOST FASHIONABLE SELECTION OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING
for Gents, Boys, Youth and Children, to be found in the State, at
GEO. BRANDT'S
GRAND CENTRAL DRY GOODS BAZAAR,
24, 26, 28 and 30 South Side Hay St.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
IN FINE SHOES FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN, WE KEEP
ZIEGLER BROTHERS
OF PHILADELPHIA, ONLY.
GEO. BRANDT.
April 26, 1883. 12-3t

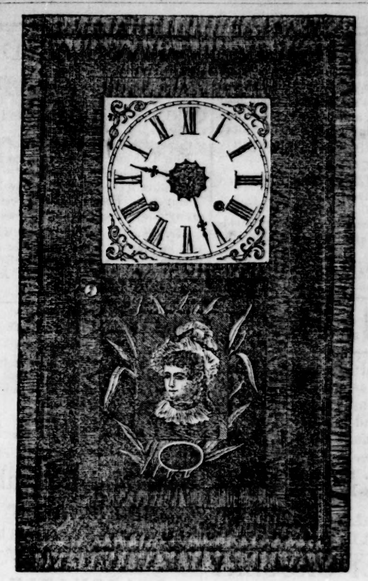
NEW GOODS
AT
PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,
Solid and Plated Silverware.
Pocket Knives, Razors, Scissors, Shears, Pocket Books, Purses, Pocket Match Safes, Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders, Pocket Tape Measures, Walking Canes.
Spectacles and Eye Glasses.
Ask for
A KEY THAT WILL WIND ANY WATCH
We offer to merchants by the dozen
Watch Keys, Steel Chains, Common Jewelry, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Purses, &c.
as low as ANY MARKET.
WARREN PRIOR & SON.
April 26, 1883. 12tf

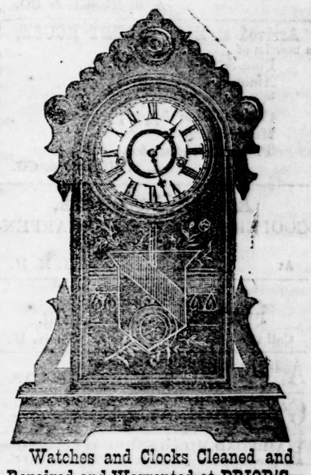
A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,
Keep everything usually found in a
First-Class Grocery.
ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
April 26, 1883. 12tf

Farmers and Citizens,
FOR those who need the BEST GATE HINGE ever invented, will do well to read our advertisement in to-day's paper; and to those who wish to take the agency for the sale of our hinge, please send their reference to
A. S. HUSKE & CO.,
Fayetteville, N. C.
April 26, 1883. 12tf

FRANK THORNTON.
Now on exhibition my second shipment of Spring Silks. These goods are economical, handsome and durable.
NUN'S
VEILING.
My first Invoice of these popular goods is exhausted, but I now offer a perfectly fresh and beautiful line.
FRANK THORNTON,
5, 7 and 9 N. Hay Street.

HEADQUARTERS!
49 and 51 Person St.,
GEO. A. THOMSON,
IS
WIDE AWAKE AND FULL OF BUSINESS!
Spring with its gentle showers and lovely flowers,
Can never fill the aching void at meal hours;
BUT
GEO. A. THOMSON,
with dainty delicacies—Fish, Fruit and Fowl,
can sooth the savage howl.
KNOW ONE AND ALL
that any thing to be had in a
FIRST-CLASS
Family Supply and Provision Store,
IS KEPT AT
HEADQUARTERS!
49 and 51 Person St.,
GEO. A. THOMSON'S.
April 19, 1883 11tf

Come to Prior's Jewelry Store for Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

Come to Prior's Jewelry Store for Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.
At Prior's Jewelry Store you can get
WEIGHT CLOCKS, SPRING CLOCKS, ALARM CLOCKS, CALENDAR CLOCKS, CLOCKS that strike and CLOCKS that don't strike; CLOCKS of every description, big and little.

CLOCKS AT PRIOR'S.

Watches and Clocks Cleaned and Repaired and Warrented at PRIOR'S.
COME TO PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE FOR
Engagement and Wedding Rings and Bridal Presents.
WARREN PRIOR & SON.
Fayetteville, April 26, 1883. 12tf

COLD STRING PIANOS.
Square and Upright, Rosewood and Ebony.
Organs! Organs! Organs!
VIOLINS, GUITARS, BANJOS, ACCORDEONS,
FLUTES, FIFES, FLAGEOLETS, HARPS,
DRUMS, TAMBOURINES, PIPES,
MUSIC BOXES, &c.
THE ARISTON!
SHEET MUSIC AND MUSIC BOOKS OF ALL KINDS.
THE LATEST SONGS AND WALTZ SONGS, AT
McNEILL'S MUSIC STORE.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 26, 1883. 12tf

GRAND OPENING.
Spring and Summer Millinery!
THOSE HANDSOME HATS AND BONNETS ARE NOW OPEN AND READY FOR YOUR INSPECTION.
Also, Neckwear in the greatest profusion, and all the latest novelties of the season.
Gloves, Hosiery, Corsets, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Perfumes, Laces, Ribbon, Flowers, Feathers and Wreaths, Underwear, Infants' Dresses, Hair Braids, Coquet Waves. Call and inspect our stock, it will pay you.
Universal Company's perfect fitting Patterns for Spring and Summer now ready.
Mrs. DYE,
NO. 17 HAY STREET.
Fayetteville, April 12, 1883. 10tf

E. T. McKETHAN,
—DEALER IN—
SEED OATS AND RYE,
Corn, Hay, Flour, Hominy,
COFFEE, SUGAR, &c.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Feb'y 8, 1883. 1tf

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.
☞Office North-east corner Market Square.
April 29, 1880. 2-tf

JUST RECEIVED,
ANOTHER shipment of LUMBER, including three car loads 20-foot plank. Also, 100,000 Sawed Heart Shingles, in bundles of 100, so that you can see what you are buying.
JAS. D. McNEILL.
March 29, 1883. 8tf

LUMBER!
JUST received per consignment, 250,000 feet of well-seasoned LUMBER, of all grades for sale low.
PLANING MILL.
I have now in operating an improved PLANING MILL, and am prepared to execute all orders in the BEST STYLE and at POPULAR PRICES.
JAMES D. McNEILL,
Merchant Mill, Fayetteville, N. C.
March 8, 1883. 5tf

STILL THEY COME!

THE rapid sale of our Summer Silks is unprecedented. They are undoubtedly the best assorted lot to select from, and lower in price than any heretofore offered in this market. A new lot of HAMBURG, BLACK AND WHITE SPANISH

LACE,

and a great many NOVELTIES in our line, just received from importers direct.

Ladies are very respectfully solicited to call and see for themselves at the Grand Central Dry Goods Bazaar, Nos. 24, 26, 28 and 30 South Side Person Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

GEO. BRANDT.

April 19, 1883. 11tf

H. H. H.

Saddles, Bridles and Blankets, Wagon Breeching, (known as mule Millinery,) Collars, Hames and Traces, Nails, Horse Shoes and Leather, Tin Buckets and Well Wheels.

At A. S. H. & CO., Huske's Hardware House.

April 19. 11-tf

CALL AT THE

HAY STREET GROCERY

FOR HORSERADISH AND MARROWFAT PEAS.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

—ALSO—

Jars of Canton Ginger;
Green Gage Jam; Red Currant Jam;
Raspberry and Gooseberry Jams.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Arrived at HAY STREET HOUSE, a new lot of

Pine Apple Cheese;
Amour's Corned Beef,
"Cherokee" Corn;
Canned Pine Apple;
Maple Syrup;
Turkish Prunes, &c.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Axes, Hatchets,

COOPERS' ADZE AND CARPENTERS' ADZE,

At H. H. H.

SCALES,

PLATFORM AND SCOOP.

Call at H. H. H.

A LOT of CRACKERS—cheap at A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

CAMBRIL'S Fresh New Ground Superlative Flour at A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

RAILROAD MILLS SNUFF in ½ gross—good packages at A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

2 YEAR OLD 11 inch Tobacco in 14 lbs Pad dies. For sale by A. S. HUSKE & CO.

TRACE CHAINS, Breast Chains and Wood Chains. All goods sold cheap for cash. A. S. HUSKE & CO.

NAILS! NAILS!! NAILS!!!

IRON, &c.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

We Take a Just Pride

IN announcing to the public of Fayetteville and vicinity that we are now ready to show the most elegant display of

MEN'S, YOUTH'S, BOY'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

ever sold in Fayetteville.

We take this opportunity to invite our patrons to call and examine our stock.

Don't fail to see the celebrated FORSCH AND DEUZER HATS.

Mr. Henry Elson who is with us would, at any time, be glad to welcome his old friends.

HY. R. NOVITZKY, Successor to H. Elson.

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

April 12, 1883 10tf

CIGARS,

SMOKING AND CHEWING

TOBACCO

of very best quality, at

CHAS. HAIGH'S.

April 19, 1883 11tf

J. E. GARRETT. G. G. MYROVER.

GARRETT & MYROVER,

PRACTICAL

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Solicit orders for the printing of Books, Pamphlets and all classes of Commercial Work.

April 9, 1883. 9-6m

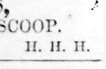
Collars, Bridles, Saddles, Hames,

At CHAS. HAIGH'S.

April 19, 1883 11tf

DR. JOHN SMALL,

DENTAL SURGEON,



CONTINUES TO PRACTICE his profession among the people of Fayetteville and the surrounding country.

☞ Office in the Fayetteville Hotel Building.

Nov. 4, 1880. 283

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACH

BITTERS

What the great restorative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, will do, must be gathered from what it has done. It has effected wonderful cures in thousands of cases of dyspepsia, bilious disorders, intermittent fevers, nervous affections, general debility, constipation, sick headache, mental despondency, and the peculiar complaints and disabilities to which the feeble are subject.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally

CALL AND SEE

The Good Things to Eat!

SPRINGFIELD HAMS and BACON of all kinds.
Superlative and all grades of Flour.
New Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses.
Cream Boneless Codfish.
Another fresh lot of that fine Kraut.
Royster's Fresh Candy received weekly, and many other things too numerous to mention.

Mr. W. W. COLE is now with me, where he will be pleased to see all his former customers and friends. Yours respectfully,

A GARRASON.

April 19, 1883 11tf

NEW SPRING GOODS!

MESSRS. ROSE & LEAK take this method of informing the public that they are now receiving (and by the last of the week will have in store) their

COMPLETE STOCK

OF

New and Desirable Spring and Summer Goods,

which were carefully selected by one of the Firm recently in the Northern cities.

These two stores are filled to overflowing with

SEASONABLE GOODS,

which the public will do well to examine.

ROSE & LEAK invite especial attention to their new stock of

Ready-Made Clothing;

and to their

Shoe Department,

where may be found a full line of T. Miles & Sons and other reliable brands of Shoes.

ROSE & LEAK call attention to that popular brand of real French Corsets, "A la Sevine." They have handled these Corsets for several years and believe them to be excellent.

ROSE & LEAK think their stock in all lines is more complete than usual and they respectfully ask that you will give them a call.

A good lot of MATTINGS from 15 to 75 cts. per yard.

ROSE & LEAK,
23 and 25 Hay Street.

April 5, 1883. 9tf

WE TAKE

THIS opportunity to invite our lady patrons to call and examine our new and complete STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER

Dress Goods,

embraced in which will be found all the novelties of domestic and foreign manufacture.

Our department for Gentlemen's Wear is unsurpassed in

LINEN, DRILLS, CASSIMERES, COTTONADES, etc.

We have this day received invoice—*direct importation*—of the choicest patterns of

Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.

H. R. NOVITZKY,
Successor to HENRY ELSON.

April 12, 1883. 10tf

Furniture! Furniture!

J. L. ALLEN & CO.

having dissolved copartnership, the undersigned will continue the

Furniture Business in all its Branches,

at his old stand, Nos. 14, 16, 18 and 20 Gillespie Street.

He will also continue the manufacture of

Sash, Blinds, Doors and Building Material of all kinds,

at his factory on Mumford Street. If any of his customers prefer white pine goods, he will order such for them at cost of laying them down at Fayetteville.

Thanking his friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage in the past, he respectfully begs a continuance of the same.

He will guarantee satisfaction in both goods and work, or the money will be refunded.

Respectfully,

J. L. ALLEN.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1883. 10tf

THE CELEBRATED

"Faultless" Corset

is offered by HY. R. NOVITZKY.

April 12, 1883 10tf

Fayetteville Marble Yard.

Monuments, Tombstones, &c.

THE undersigned respectfully returns his thanks to his friends and patrons for the liberal patronage they have extended to him during the last 37 years, and informs them that he still continues the business at his old stand.

His workmanship and material will always be of the best quality and his prices as low as the lowest. GEO. LAUDER.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 29, 1883. 8-1y

We have added largely to our stock of

Groceries, Hardware, Hollowware, Plows, Shovels, Spades, &c.

Farmers would do well to give us a call before buying. R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

Our stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, YARNS, SHEETINGS, &c.,

is fully up to the standard, and we are offering them low down to make room for our Spring stock. R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

We have in store a full supply of the best qualities of

Irish Potatoes

for planting. Those wishing to plant would do well to call and get the best quality.

R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

IN THE LINE OF

Heavy Groceries

for farmers' supplies we are offering special inducements, and to cash purchasers in every line of goods we are issuing GREENBACK certificates of discount. R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

Call early and secure part of the Grand Distribution of Greenback Certificates,

$6,000

of them to be issued to customers in the next thirty days. The holder of each one is entitled to a discount on every purchase.

R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

Feb'y 22 1883 3tf

Farmers Look Here!

We call your attention to our new

Combined Hinge and Roller for Farm Gates.

This Hinge is Wrought Iron and will last a life-time.

No Cast Iron arrangement to get broken.

We wish it fully understood that we are NOT offering a "Patent Gate," or any other humbug. *And you have no Farm Right to Buy.* We do, however, most respectfully invite and solicit every intelligent farmer in the county to an examination of what we are confident you will consider the *very best device ever invented* for hanging common board or farm gates. By using the combined Hinge and Roller, with a half dozen fence boards and a few nails, any one can, in a few minutes' time, make a gate that will

Work Easier, Last Longer, Cost Less and Prove More Satisfactory

than any gate ever used on the farm. A gate hung with this Hinge and Roller requires no bracing, for it has no tendency to sag, nor will it loosen or draw the posts over; therefore ONLY LIGHT POSTS are required. It is easily operated, and can be set to allow small animals to pass through, and at the same time keep the larger ones back. Also, you may have two gates in one, by making your gates of 16 foot lumber, have a small 4 foot gate to go through on foot or horseback, and and a 12 foot wagon gate; or the hinge and roller can be put on the gate you already have. IT SAVES TIME, MONEY AND LABOR—and, in short, is just what is wanted on every farm, as proven by the thousands that are being used wherever it has been introduced. Many farmers are already using from 10 to 25 on a single farm. Over 100,000 sold East.

WE WANT GOOD MEN TO SELL THE HINGE AND ROLLER.

Having sold to A. S. Huske & Co. of Fayetteville, N. C., all my right, title and interest in the above described combined Hinge and Roller in the Counties of Sampson, Harnett, Cumberland, Moore, Wake, Chatham, Stanly and Montgomery I hereby forwarn all parties from infringing on the rights of the said A. S. Huske & Co. for the sale of the Roller Hinge in above named counties.

JOHN CONRAD,
Owner, Inventor and Patentee.

First lot of our Hinges have been received, and those who put their names down can be supplied by calling for them right away.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

April 12, 1883. 10tf

THE

WOODS AND TIMBERS

OF

NORTH CAROLINA.

1 *vol.* 12*mo., Cloth*, $1.25.

"The publication of such facts in a shape that makes them accessible, is the very best service that the public-spirited men in the South can do their States."—*New York World.*

"The very thing needed. A very important work for the State."—*Wilmington Star.*

"A timely and valuable publication. Must prove of great service to the State."—*Charlotte Journal.*

"Mr. Hale has done the State a great service."—*Biblical Recorder.*

"Of such thorough excellence that it deserves the widest circulation."—*Nashville* (Tenn.) *Lumberman.*

The book is well-printed on tinted paper, is handsomely bound in cloth, contains 272 pages and an accurate and beautifully executed map of the State, with all its railroad routes defined.

EVERYBODY'S BOOK.

Answers to simple questions frequently put to Lawyers by Laymen.

Points in Law of value to every man in North Carolina—the Professional man, the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Landlord, the Tenant, the Cropper, the Laborer.

12 mo., paper, 32 pages, Price (Five Postage Stamps) 15 Cents.

For sale by booksellers generally, who may be supplied in quantities on favorable terms, by either of the undersigned.

If not to be had at your local book store, mailed post-paid on receipt of the price, by

E. J. HALE & SON,
Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers,
NEW YORK.

P. M. HALE, Publisher, Raleigh, N. C.
OR,
GEO. H. HAIGH, Bookseller, Fayetteville, N. C.

FURNITURE,

Undertaking and Upholstering.

THE undersigned have this day associated themselves together under the firm name of S. SHEETZ & SON, for the purpose of conducting a

FURNITURE,

Undertaking and Upholstering Business,

on Green street, next door to Mrs. Banks's Confectionery, near the old stand of S. Sheetz.

Having had a long experience in this business, with the consequent advantage of knowing so well the wants of the trade, we feel assured that we can satisfy all who may favor us with their patronage—both in prices and goods.

We have in stock, and will receive day by day, a fine lot of Furniture, which we offer low for cash.

Coffins, Caskets and Undertakers' Goods in variety. We are daily expecting a handsome hearse.

Those wanting anything in the Upholstery line will find us well prepared for work of this kind.

Repairing a specialty and orders solicited.

Respectfully,

S. SHEETZ & SON.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 15, 1883. 6tf

Express Steamboat Co.

STEAMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson, will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.

April 12, 1883 10tf

New Crop Cuba AND New Orleans Molasses,

At CHAS. HAIGH'S.

Fayetteville, April 19, 1883 11tf

Piscatorial—"Watch your Corks."

To those whom it may concern:

WE are now prepared to supply Fishing Tackle, and especially to those who have sweet hearts, soon we will have a lot of fancy, pretty lines, with attractive corks. When fishing picnics are in order, we can supply. A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Iron, Nails, Axes,

SHOVELS, SPADES, TRACES, HOES,

At CHAS. HAIGH'S.

April 19, 1883 11tf

NOTICE.

TO those who have examined our stock of SADDLERY any explanation is entirely useless. It is acknowledged by all who have examined our stock of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Wagon and Plow Gear, that our

Styles and Quality

cannot be equaled in the State. We are practical men and know the wants of the people, and know where to buy and how to buy. You will save money by examining our stock before making your purchases. We keep almost every

Style of Saddles that you can think of.

Riding Bridles, Martingales, Wagon Bridles, Va. Plow Bridles, N. C. Scotch Collars, Kentucky "C" Collar, Ga. Breeching, Hip Straps, Buggy Harness, (Nickel Plated and Rubber Mounting), Double Wagon Harness, Double Wagon Reins, Lead Lines, Back Bands, Belly Bands, Repair Links, Bits, Whips in great variety, Hames, Dandruff Brushes, Curry Combs, Pure Bristle Brushes.

We have an arrangement with a manufacturer of Hames and Curry Combs by which we can sell Hames and Curry Combs by the dozen at the very lowest New York wholesale prices. Everybody who knows where the Market House is knows where we stay. Come to see us. We guarantee prompt and polite attention.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
Market Square, Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb'y 22, 1883. 3-3m

NOTICE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Office Board of County Commissioners,
Fayetteville, April 2d, 1883.

AT a meeting of the Board, this day held, it was ordered that pursuant to an act of the General Assembly, ratified the 7th day of March, 1883, entitled, "An Act to enable the people of Cumberlane County to establish a Free Bridge over the Cape Fear River at or near the Town of Fayetteville, N. C."

There will be an election on the first Thursday in May, 1883 at which the qualified voters of the County of Cumberland will be entitled to vote on the question of "Free Bridge" or "No Free Bridge", in accordance with the provisions of said Act. THOMAS G. HALL, Chairman of the Board of Com. of Cumberland Co.

From the Minutes.

9-te] H. C. FISHER, Clerk.

Valuable Land for Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, in a certain cause therein pending wherein J. R. Page, Trustee is plaintiff, and J. B. Starr and others are defendants, I shall offer for sale thirteen hundred and fifteen acres of land lying in Quewhiffe Township, known as the McFarland Land, conveyed to me by D. McDougald by Deed of Mortgage, recorded in Book V, No. 3, page 414, Register's Office of Cumberland County. This sale will be made in conjunction with a sale of same land by the Sheriff of Cumberland under certain executions, and the purchaser will obtain a good title. Said lands are valuable for turpentine, timber and farming purposes.

Time of sale: May 7th, 1883, at 12 o'clock M.
Terms of sale: Cash.
Place of sale: Court House in Fayetteville, N. C.

J. B. STARR,
Mortgagee and Commissioner.

I will sell above land at above time and place under executions.

R. W. HARDIE, Shff.

March 29, 1883. 8-4s

1832. 1883.

THE JAS. R. McNEILL

COFFIN HOUSE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Dealer in all sizes and styles of

Coffins and Caskets;

Cloth, Walnut, Poplar and Pine.

Hearse furnished when desired and all necessary arrangements attended to.

BURIAL ROBES in several grades always on hand.

All orders in this department, DAY OR NIGHT, will have my PERSONAL ATTENTION.

FURNITURE

upholstered, repaired and varnished.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

JAS. R. McNEILL, Prop'r.

March 15, 1883. 6tf

Guano and Chemicals.

I HAVE THE AGENCY FOR

Navassa Guano.
Navassa Acid Phosphate.
Zell's Ammoniated Guano.
Zell's Acid Phosphate.
Chesapeake Guano.
Walker's Cotton Phosphate.
Wilcox & Gibbs Guano.
Standard Guano.
Baker Bros. Composting Chemicals.
Boykin & Carmer's Chemicals.

Agricultural Lime and Kainit.

Lee's Prepared Agricultural Lime.
Genuine German Kainit.

All of which are offered at lowest cotton or cash prices.

Wagons and Powder.

I am also agent for the celebrated Milburn and Tennessee Wagons and have always in stock a full line of 1, 2 and 4 horse wagons. Also, a number of extra width tires.

Also, Agent for Laflin and Rand Rifle and Blasting Powder, and keep in stock any size package desired.

Groceries and Liquors.

In STAPLE and HEAVY GROCERIES I am always in the lead, and have at all times a full line which I offer at lowest prices. In Liquors I have always in stock pure North Carolina Corn and Rye Whiskey and Peach and Apple Brandy.

Harness, Woodenware, &c.

I have also added to my stock a full line of Wagon Breeching, Collars, Hames, Lines, Bridles, Whips; and, in fact, everything desired in this line. Also, in Wooden and Willow Ware, such as Brooms, Baskets, Pails, Sieves, &c. &c.

Plows and Plow Castings.

In this line I am always well stocked and can offer special inducements in both Steel and Cast Plows.

Do not fail to give me a call before buying elsewhere.

R. M. NIMOCKS.

March 8, 1883. 5tf

A15-Horse Power Engine,

(new), with 24 feet of Shafting, Hangers and Pulleys for sale low. Apply to

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

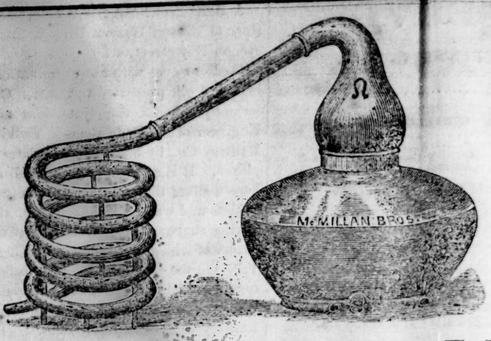
April 5, 1883. 9tf

Largest lot we have ever had of

Steel Shapes;

Bull Tongues; half Iron Shovels; Dixon Sweeps; Scooters and Solid Sweeps. Call on us.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.



TURPENTINE STILLS.

We are now manufacturing at Fayetteville, N. C., and Savannah, Ga., our improved

Seamless Turpentine Stills,

which gives better satisfaction than any Still now in use. Having enlarged our work-shops and supplied it with new and improved tools, we feel warranted in saying that we are better prepared than ever before to manufacture stills with promptness and dispatch. We invite all parties in want of anything in this line to call and examine our work. We have

10 SECOND HAND STILLS.

from ten to twenty five barrels capacity. These Stills are supplied with new Worms. We have always on hand a large assortment of

STILL BOTTOMS.

Extra Worms, from five to seven feet diameter, a large lot of second-hand Caps that will fit Still Collars from 23 to 28 inches; Still Doors and Grate Bars; in fact we carry a larger stock of Copper than any house in the South.

☞ Repairing through the country promptly attended to. Call on or address

McMILLAN BROS.,
Fayetteville, N. C., or Savannah, Ga.

December 7, 1882 137tf

D. HARTER'S
PURIFIES THE BLOOD
IRON TONIC
A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. For Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers it is indispensable.
REV. A. I. HOBBS Writes:—
After a thorough trial of the IRON TONIC, I take pleasure in stating that I have been greatly benefited by its use. Ministers and Public Speakers will find it of the greatest value where a Tonic is necessary. I recommend it as a reliable remedial agent, possessing undoubted nutritive and restorative properties.
Louisville, Ky., Oct. 2, 1882.
REV. J. L. TOWNES,
Industry, Ill., says:—
"I consider it a most excellent remedy for the debilitated vital forces.
PREPARED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS.

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of

Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,

120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati"

Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars

Top and No-Top Buggies.

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS

at all kinds of prices to go with this work.

A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.

Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

E. J. HALE & SON,

PUBLISHERS,

Booksellers and Stationers,

55 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK.

INVITE ORDERS FOR

SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS AND STANDARD BOOKS,

and for all kinds of

STAPLE STATIONERY,

Writing Papers—Cap, Letter, Note and other sizes; Blank Books, of all grades; Envelopes of all sizes and colors and qualities; School Slates, best quality, all sizes; Slate and Lead Pencils; Pens, Inks, Mucilage, etc., etc.

E. J. HALE & SON.

March 29, 1883. 8tf

For Sale.

PINE Island Acid Phosphate, high grade.
German Kainit, high grade.
Cotton Seed Meal and Cotton Seed Hulls.

The above articles will be sold very low for cash or on crop time.

Formulas furnished combining the above elements prepared by the best Agricultural Chemist in the State. Our aim is to supply a better Fertilizer and at less cost than is sold by others.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 15, 1883. 6-3m

MERCHANT MILLS!

New Management.

HAVING purchased the above named property from Mr. W. C. Troy, and having assumed the personal management of the same, I would call the attention of all of the old patrons of the Mill and as many new ones as will favor me with their custom, to the fact that the Mill is now in first-class order and being run with an especial desire to give satisfaction.

FINE BREAD MEAL a specialty. Goods delivered to order.

Give me a trial as I am determined to please.

JAS. D. McNEILL.

Fayetteville, Oct 26, 1882. 131tf

A. MOORE,

MARKET SQUARE AND GREEN STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Tobacco and Cigar Store.

Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.

Feb'y 22, 1883 3tf

USE THE BEST.

I am Agent for the well known

Stono Phosphate Company,
Walton, Whann & Co. Plow Brand,
Pocomoke Superphosphate,
Allison & Addison Star Brand,
Upshur Guano Company,

whose Goods are superior to most and equal to any brand made. J. B. STARR.

Feb'y 22, 1883. 3tf

ASH ELEMENT.

I HAVE A FEW TONS OF ASH ELEMENT. Used with cotton seed or stable manure it is said to be the best and cheapest Fertilizer for cotton and grain that is known. Also, a few tons of Floats or Pure South Carolina Phosphate Rock. J. B. STARR.

Feb'y 22, 1882. 3tf

HORNER SCHOOL,

OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA.

The Fall Session of 1882 Begins the Fourth Monday in July.

INSTRUCTORS:

J. H. HORNER J. C. HORNER.
J. M. HORNER.

With such assistant instructors as the exigencies of the School may require.

The chief work of the School is done by the Senior Principal and his two sons. The less important work is given to assistant instructors who are selected with especial reference to their peculiar fitness for the duties assigned them; and the number of students will not be increased beyond the capacity of the Principals to take personal charge of all the classes in the leading branches taught, and to supervise all the work of the School.

The School has been under its present management for more than THIRTY YEARS, and in this sense, it is, we believe, the oldest school in the South.

As several of the Cadets will leave for College there will be room next Session for about twenty new students.

For Catalogue apply to the Principals.

J. H. & J. C. HORNER.

June 15, 1882. 112tf

J. H. FARRAR,

(Fayetteville Hotel Building,)

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

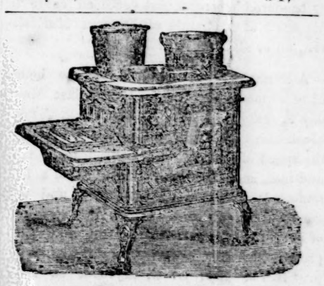
AGENT FOR

The Light Running "New Home," "New Howe," "Domestic," "Hartford" and "Davis" Sewing Machines.

Organs $40 to $150; Orguinettes $9 to $15; Orguinette Music 5c. to 6c. per foot; Pianos $200 to $350; Jewitt's Horse Detachers $8; "Farrar Turbine Water Wheel;" Oil, Needles and Attachments for all machines. Repairing a specialty. Terms cash or monthly instalments.

AGENTS WANTED.

Feb'y 22, 1883. 3-1y



REMOVAL.

WE ARE NOW MOVING OUR STOCK OF Stoves and Tin into our New Store where we will be pleased to have our friends and patrons call and examine our stock.

We are manufacturer's Agents for both

COOKING AND HEATING

Stoves,

of which we are now receiving a large lot on consignment, of the best collection of Stoves ever offered in this market, and guaranteed to be sold at manufacturers' prices.

A large lot of Toilet Sets and Stamped Tin of all kinds on hand. Tin Roofing, Guttering and Spouting a specialty. We carry a large lot of Roofing Plate in stock always, which enables us to tin roofs with despatch, and on the most accommodating terms. A large lot of Galvanized Iron, Zinc, Steve Pipe and Stack Iron always on hand. Also a large lot of Stove Grates, Backs and general Stove repairs, Stove Polish, &c. Call and see us.

McMILLAN BROS.

Sept. 28, 1882. 127-tf

WANTED,

IN large or small quantities, Rags, Old Iron, Bones, Rope, Dry and Green Hides, Brass, Copper, Pewter, Zinc, &c. Highest cash price paid. Correspondence solicited.

J. H. WARDEN,
at the old Haigh stand,
Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

J. N. MARSH, Agent.

Jan'y 25, 1883 143tf

W. S. PRIOR,

with

D. H. WILSON & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

Woodenware, Brooms,

BRUSHES, ROPE, TWINE, WRAPPING PAPER, PAPER BAGS, &C.,

Nos. 375 and 377 Washington Street,

New York.

Feb. 8. 1-tf.

CALL ON US

For Corn, Oats, Hay and Rice Straw—Bacon, Lard, and Flour, all grades, Cuba and Porto Rico Molasses. Sugar and Coffee, Marshall and Liverpool Salt, Tobacco, Snuff, Soap, Starch, Candy, Crackers and Candles, Lime, Cement, Plaster Paris and Hair, Glue, Bungs, Spirit Barrels, Hoop Iron and Nails, Randolph 4 4 Sheetings, Rubber Belting, 2 to 10 inches and 3 and 4 ply.

Agents for the Brown Cotton Gin.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, May 17. 108-tf

STEAMBOAT NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE THE STEAMers of the CAPE FEAR AND PEOPLE'S STEAMBOAT COMPANY will leave their wharves as follows:

GOVERNOR WORTH will leave Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays at 7 o'clock a. m., and Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 o'clock p. m.

NORTH STATE will leave Fayetteville Wednesdays and Saturdays at 7 o'clock a. m., and Wilmington Thursdays and Mondays at 2 o'clock p. m.

J. A. WORTH, Agent

Feb'y 8, 1883 1tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 19, 1879.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 19, 1879 trains going up the road will leave—

Fayetteville at	4.00 p. m.
Little River at	4.45 "
Spout Sprig at	5.15 "
Swann's Station at	6.05 "
Jonesboro at	6.40 "
Sanford at	7.10 "
Egypt at	7.40 "
Arrive at Gulf	7.55 "

Return trains will leave—

Gulf at	6.00 a. m.
Egypt at	6.25 "
Sanford at	7.20 "
Jonesboro at	7.45 "
Swann's Station at	8.15 "
Spout Spring at	9.10 "
Little River at	9.40 "
Arrive at Fayetteville	10.20 "

L. C. JONES, Superintendent

Feb'y 8, 1883. 1tf

TUTT'S PILLS

SYMPTOMS OF A

TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the Shoulder blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache generally over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents. 35 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

OFFICE, 35 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK.

(Dr. TUTT'S MANUAL of Valuable Information and Useful Receipts will be mailed FREE on application.)

DR. BUTTS DISPENSARY.

Established 1847 at 12 N. 6th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE Physicians in charge of this old and well known institution are regular graduates in medicine and surgery. Years of Experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases have made their skill and ability so much superior to that of the ordinary practitioner, that they have acquired a national reputation through their numerous completed cures.

INDISCRETION or EXPOSURE Producing affections of the blood, skin or organs, treated with success, without using Mercury or Poisonous Medicines.

YOUNG MEN and those of middle age who are suffering from the effects of a disease that unfits us victims for business or marriage, permanently cured, at moderate expense.

PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express in all parts of the world, but where possible personal consultation is preferred, which is FREE and invited. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application.

(Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It will cost a trifle.)

Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed

DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

PATENTS

Obtained, and all other business in the U. S. Patent Office attended to for *MODERATE FEES.*

Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from *WASHINGTON.*

Send *MODEL OR DRAWING.* We advise as to patentability free of charge; and we make *NO CHARGE UNLESS WE OBTAIN PATENT.*

We refer here, to the Postmaster, the Supt. of Money Order Div., and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms, and references to actual clients in your own State or county, address C. A. SNOW & CO.,

Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Dec 7, 1882 137tf

FOUTZ'S

HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

NO HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if FOUTZ'S Powders are used in time.

FOUTZ'S Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.

FOUTZ'S Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.

FOUTZ'S Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.

FOUTZ'S Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.

FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.

Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Nov 16, 1882. 134-1y

TRADE MARK. SIZE

Seminal Vitalie

A never failing New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency by the only true way, viz., Direct Application to the principal Seat of the Disease. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. There is no nonsense about this preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give perfect satisfaction. It is endorsed by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble. The Remedy is put up in vest boxes, of three sizes. No. 1 (lasting a month), $1; No. 2 (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases), $2; No. 3 (lasting over three months) will stop emissions and restore vigor in the worst cases), $3. Sent by mail, secure in plain wrappers. Full directions for using accompany each box.

(Send for a Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations, which will prove the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect manhood, safely and for the desire of life, almost as if never affected. Sent sealed, by mail.)

HARRIS REMEDY CO., M'F'G CHEMISTS,
Market and 8th Streets, ST. LOUIS, MO.